IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,988.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

ZIG-ZAG

BEST

CIGARETTE PAPER

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
28th June	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA.....	8000	MACEDONIA...	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDON'A	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA.....	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MADONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALYA.	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA.....	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE..	6000	.....	...
18th "	MANTUA....	11000	MEDINA.....	12500
25th "	SALSETTE.	6000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDON'A	8000	MONGOLIA...	10000
9th "	SALSETTE..	6000	.....	...
16th "	PERSIA.....	8000	MALWA	11000

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate. Rs.	SINGLE. "B" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "A" rate. Rs.	RETURN. "B" rate. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
" LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
		1913.	1913.
City of Athens.....	5594	1st July	..
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

*The above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsch Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd,

G. MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka.....1695 Thurs. 26th June. 9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....3185 Friday 27th June ‡ 6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 26th June, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164, tons, on Thursday the 26th June, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Thursday, 26th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 28th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY, 24th June, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Persia....	5895..	G. Bartole	28th June.
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5990	..	8th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
* Konig Markgraf	4900 3680	Coltzan Kasch	2nd July 1913 21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO., Agents.

24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,00

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilhling
London	Tienstm
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Armitaar	Hongkong	New York
Bangekok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tienstin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERV FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY,

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish FOR all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazaars

ROYAL TYPEWRITER.

The New No. 5 (1912) Model Royal

THE ever-increasing demand throughout the World for a "ROYAL" Typewriter with the **Back-Spacer, Bi-Chrome Ribbon Movement, Built-in Tabulator,** and other advantages, has induced the Royal Typewriter Company, of New York to manufacture three new models, combining these improvements with the many sterling mechanical advantages which have made their No. 1 Models famous wherever Typewriters are used.

In producing these new models no expense has been spared in material or labour in one of the largest and best equipped factories ever erected in the United States. The result is the production of a typewriter which we claim to be superior to all its competitors.

It is the highest development of the Modern Visible Writing Machine.

With each "ROYAL" the following Guarantee is given:—

We guarantee that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is made of the best materials obtainable and by the most skilful workmen money can hire. That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time, at less expense for upkeep than any other Typewriter, regardless of price. We guarantee the "ROYAL" as being free from all mechanical defects, and, fair wear and tear understood, we will maintain it free of all charge for twelve months from date of purchase.—ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

No. 5 with 10 in. Carriage ... ... Rs. 335.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft 'shell; MALAGA RAISINS, and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DO YOU GET FEVER?

A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER, AGUE, AND INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE, IS

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS, OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF LAHORE,"

ARRIVED on 22nd June 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 58 of 1913.

RANCHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MOTIRAM GANGADHAR MARWADY, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing in Bombay now his whereabouts unknown and (2) DEWRAM KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Matunga outside the Fort.....Defendants.

To

MOTIRAM GANGADHAR,

the abovenamed 1st Defendant.

Take Notice that the above suit is filed by the abovenamed plaintiff against you and the 2nd defendant interalia for the following reliefs:—

(a). That it may be declared that there is a forfeiture of the Lease dated the 1st December, 1909, and the Plaintiff is entitled to the right of entry on the demised premises forthwith.

(b). That it may be declared that the said Lease is determined by breaches on the part of the 1st defendant.

(c). That the 1st and 2nd defendants or either of them may be directed to hand over possession of the properties in Schedule "A" to ... plaintiff and pay to the plaintiff all the arrears of rent at the rate of Rs. 20 per month from the 1st day of July, 1910.

(d). That the 2nd defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the value of the old materials recovered by the 2nd defendant amounting to Rs. 1,500 and also to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 500 by way of damages for unlawful entry and possession of the said premises.

(e). That if necessary and not otherwise the 2nd defendant may be directed to disclose and produce the agreement dated May 1910, alleged to be executed in his favour by the 1st defendant and if necessary it may be declared that the 2nd document creates no interest in the lands in Schedule "A" in favour of the 2nd defendant.

(f). That a Receiver may forthwith be appointed to take charge of the property.

(g). That all necessary orders and directions given and accounts ordered as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

(h). That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit.

(i). And such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the 7th day of April, 1913.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself your Attorney or Advocate or by some one by law authorised to act for you in this suit the same will be heard and decided in your absence.—Dated this 7th day of March, 1913.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.
P. B. MALABARI,
The 7th day of March, 1913.
KHUNDERAO, LAUD & MEHTA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As modified upto the 1st May, 1912.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297, (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto the 1st May 1912, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of August, 1913, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe fresh lines, in substitution for the existing regular lines of the public streets known as

(1). Purbhadevi Road from its junction with Delisle Road to its junction with Mahim Portuguese Church Street.

(2). Mahim Portuguese Church Street from its west end towards the east up to the South West corner of the Church Tank.

A plan of these streets showing the existing regular lines of the Streets and the fresh lines proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 23rd day of June 1913.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ld., will be CLOSED from July 1st to July 13th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

June 23rd, 1913.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association, will be held at Killick Buildings on MONDAY, the 7th day of July, 1913, at 6-30 O'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed.

That the Rules and Regulations of the Association be altered in manner following—

(a) The following Rule shall be substituted for Rule (1) of Part IV of the Regulations.

(1) The Hony. Secretary and Treasurer shall lay before the Meeting of the Committee to be held in September in each year an estimate of the income and the expenditure of the Association for the financial year commencing on 1st April then next ensuing.

(b) In Rule 8 of Part IV of the Regulations the word "June" shall be substituted for the word "March" in the 1st para of such Rule and the figures and words "31st March" shall be substituted for the figures and words "31st December" wherever appearing in such Rule.

Dated this the 23rd day of June, 1913.

D. W. WILSON,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 431 OF 1912.

Re KHARSEDJI BYRAMJI CHOKSY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, No. 22-23, Sitaram Building, a Broker in Jewellery, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court, for his discharge, and that the Court has fixed the 6th August, 1913, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for hearing the application.—Dated this 18th day of June, 1913.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, the 23rd June, 1913.

NOTICE—RE DISMISSAL OF MOONIM FROM SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED that my clients MESSRS. NUNNEMAL RAMCHAND of Delhi, Merchants and Commission Agents, carrying on business at Mumbadevi, that the services of their late Moonim Jamnadas Kedarnath Marwadi have been dispensed with since last 11 days and that my clients are no longer responsible for any transaction he might do hereafter, as all his powers have been cancelled and he no longer represents the firm.

ISHVARLAL K. VAKIL,
Vakil, High Court,
Vakil for Nannemal Ramchand.
Bharuche Building, Kalbadevi,
23rd June, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A SMART European advertising CANVASSER, those who have had experience in Newspaper Canvassing only need apply. Good pay to a first class man who can prove himself worthy of recognition.

Apply to MANAGER,
The "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 129 cases of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for presentations.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 24th June, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, a consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata vases, jardineer, koros, flowerpots, umbrellastands, buckets, real-Satsumaware, cut velvet cushion covers, brocade, cushion covers, cotton crape, kimonos, silk skirts, vests, shawls, satin table covers, satin piano covers, brocade borders, satin curtains, kaki monos embroidered pictures, works of art on silk and satin, gold embroidered screens, Kutani teasets, Awaji and Imari vases, jars, jardineers, plaques, tea cups and saucers, koros, brass tobacco boxes, teaboxes, candlesticks, trays antimony and brass bells, lampshades, bowls, tobacco boxes, brass gongs, vases, tea cups, coffeepots, teapots with alcohol lamps, assorted Japanese scent, old China porcelainware, specially selected Satsumaware, porcelain-figures and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentations and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1913.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

A FEAST OF GOOD THINGS.

There is no need to recommend the last part of

QUO VADIS?

It speaks for itself.

Who will o'er the Downs with me?

THE DERBY.

The marvels of Science.

OUR TRAINED BEETLES

in "The Beautiful Lucanides."

FOOLSHEAD

and the neighbour's Daughter.

MAX'S HONEYMOON.

WHAT MORE COULD WANT?

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT,

AND EVERY EVENING.

At 7 P. M. and 10 P. M.

DIRECT FROM COVENT GARDEN.

Mlle. ROSHANARA.

A bewitching performer of genuine Indian dances who has brought them to a fine art and has fascinated her London audiences.

In Three Characteristic Expositions :—

(a.) COUNTRY DANCE,
taken from the Gipsies of Delhi.

(b.) HARVEST DANCE,
from Ceylon.

(c.) SNAKE DANCE
drawn from ancient custom of historical interest; weird in effect and beautiful in artistry.

NEW FILMS

to interest and amuse.

Including the popular "Cymbeline" of Shakespeare.

THE CORPS de BALLET

provide a carnival of dances.

Mme. JACKOVLEWA
in a
New Repertoire of Songs.

SENSATIONAL DANCES.

by the celebrated Jackovlews, the famous Russian Trio, praised by Press and Public.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As 8; Gallery, As 4.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

A POWERFUL AND ENGROSSING DRAMA

SECRETS OF THE SAFE.

(3,000 Feet.)

The Most Startling and Realistic Pictures of a Railway Accident ever Filmed.

SEE THE CONVICT SETTLEMENT!
SEE THE RESCUE FROM THE FALLING HOUSE!
SEE THE GREAT RAILWAY COLLISION!

EVERY SCENE CONTAINS A REAL SENSATION.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY — PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission

Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A. B. C. (5TH EDITIONS).

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

FORT,

BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

---

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla, No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding. Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

---

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

---

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rs. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.

WANTED A PERSIAN TEACHER for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. A MAHOMADAN preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to the undersigned.

M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector, Mangrol State,
Mangrol, Kathiawar.

ONE OR TWO GENTEEL CANVASSERS REQUIRED, for house to house work in Bombay, Parsees preferred. Apply stating experience, salary wanted and full particulars to Box No. 91, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2ND OFFICER, for Cargo Steamer, plying in Eastern waters. Please state particulars of qualifications in reply to Box No. 123, care this Paper.

WANTED experienced REPORTER. Apply to "Bombay Gazette."

GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED for European concern, must be conversant with practical experience and fidelity guarantee for Rs. 2,000. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of recent testimonials, state salary, and when available to "TALLY", Box No. 97, care of "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A half-tone process BLOCK MAKER. Only applications from those able to work the whole plant will be considered. Good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A PRINTER'S ENGINEER. Must have had previous experience, or application will not be considered. Apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 11
Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	" 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	" 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	" 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	" 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:
For insertions in the amusement Column. ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,315 tons, Captain C. F. Osborne, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general Cargo and passengers.

The Venice S. N. Co's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain A. Questa, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Venice with a general Cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The O. S. Kaisha steamer Luzon Maru, 2,968 tons Captain H. Yamanioto, arrived on Sunday from, Kobe, with a general cargo.

The Steamer Koronna 2267 tons, Captain G. Parkis, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Virawa, 2176 tons, Captain H. F. dwen, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bhownagor with a general cargo.

The Steamer Mahronda, 4,921 tons, Capt. H. W. Armstrong, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with ballast.

The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4471 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Liverpool, with general cargo and 8 cabin passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons Captain G. J. Boldwelly arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via Coast Ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Rijsbergen. 2304 tons, Captain J. Burger, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Malvern Range 2,326 tons, Captain A. W. Foxworthy, will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 21st June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Bufferin ..Comdr Henley ... ..R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JUNE 23.

Aviemoor .....2381 Kospod ..Bankura ...1905 Whytehead ...M M and Co
Assaye.....1359 Coldwell .....P and O Co
Barjora.....1908 Cammack .....M M & Co
Carthusian ..2576 Davie.....T M & Co
City of Agra ... 3095 Back...K Nixon and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Circassia...4815 Osborne ...W and A G and Co
City of Athens...3511 Knaut ... ..K N and Co
City of Lahore.....4471 Mc Fee...K N and Co
Dumra.....764 Barbaridge .. .. M M & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Questa.....Venice...S N Co
Elmmoor.....3290 Williamson .....W and A G and Co
Elswick Hall....2451 Berlin .. .. Port Said... Ralli Brothers
Blake .....2396 Hill .....W A & G & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co
Kt Templar...4602 Kendall...K Nixon and Co
Lowther Range Greendry .....T M and Co
Luzon Maru...2948 Yamamuta.....O S Kaisha
Llandeitdoc...2441 Parker .....J M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Mahlis ...Turkish G Boat
Malvern Range...2328 Fox Worthy T M and Co
Mahronda .....4921 Armstrong..... J M and Co
Ninian .....4063 Williams .....W & A G & Co
Norfolk.....Bachley .....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick .. ..M M & Co
Pundua ..2126 Handcock .....M M & Co
Romera.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Rysbergen...2305 Burger ...A Yull & Co
Schwanzenfels...2143 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Sangola .....3349 Scott.....M M and Co
Salsette...2392 Vine ..Aden...5-7 .. P & O Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield...Arab Strs Ld
Shingo Maru ...3644 Okhuma...N Y Kaisha
Singu .....1912 Murison...S Wallace and Co
Vellore ...1168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Virawa.....2176 Owen .....M M & Co
Khosron .....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest. Date.	Agents.
A Nippon	4015	Santonbia	...	A L S N Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	...	W & A Graham & Co
C&R Hindoo	...3156	Groves	J Finlay and Co	
D & E Risaldar	...2091	Jones	22-6	T M & Co
F Clan Leslie	...2490	Henderson	Tuticorin 24-6	J F and Co
G Kanzler	1365	Schopp	Durban...25-6	A S Co
H Portlo	...1959	Roberts	...	G & A G & Co
L Hild	...719	Salvesen	...	F F Campbell and Co
M Radcliffe	...3675	Mathews	..Hall 1-7 ..	T M & Co
M Clan Cumming	...3108	Gourlay	...	J F and Co
N Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	...S N and Co	
O Benacre	1952	Jones	.....	T M & Co
P Clan Macfarlane	...3107	Swanston	...	J F & Co
Q Bahrein	.....Grant	.....	Arab	...Strs Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Subadar	3987	Crabbin	.....	T M & Co
1 Umona	2388	Rivers	...	L'pool ...21-6 W & A G & Co
2 Ujina	3426	Hill	.....	M M and Co
2 Obakrata	...3641	Smith	...Antwerp	...23-6 M M and Co
3 Muttra	...2985	Corey	...Rangoon	...23-16 ... M M & Co
4 Cairnross	...2516	Hislop	.....	T M & Co
5 Taiybee	2011	Kass	...	A M Jeewanjee
6 Fotenfels	...3590	Grose	..Hamburg	..24-6 W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels	...3627	Helpers	..Karachi	...22-6 W & A G & Co
9 City of London	...5693	Whish	..K N & Co	
12 & 13 India	...Talbot	...London	...	...23-6 .. P & O Co
14 Lhasa	959	Penny	.....	M M and Co
16 Capri	2717	Portunato	.....	R Line M W D D
Farara	717	Feathers	.....	S W and Co H W P D
Indravati	573	Esmail	.....	B D S N Co
Ponani	552	Valiji	.....	B D S N Co H W V D
Dwarka	.....	759	Moxon	.....M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
22	Luzon Maru...	Yamamato	Kobe, May 20
	Dandolo	Questa.....	Venice, May 20
	Malvanda	Armstrong	Calcutta, June 13
	Virawa.....	Owen	Bangpa, June 21
	Clan Lahore..	McFee ..	Lpool, May 31
23	Assaye.....	Coldwell ...	Sghai, June 3

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Koranna, Parkies for Dunkirk,
" Rijbergen, Burger for Calcutta
" Malvern Range Foxworthy for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka for Busreh etc.
" Circassia for Liverpool etc.
" Barjora for Persian Gulf
" Luzorn Maru Kobe etc.
" Dandolo for Calcutta
" Lindinfelo for Hamburg etc.
" Shingo Maru for Kobe etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale di servizi Marittimi Company's steamer "Sardegna" from Bombay left Aden for Naples Genoa on the 23rd instant.

The P and O. Company's steamer "Arcadia" left Hongkong at 1 p. m. on Saturday the 21st instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRISCOE—At Rowbury's Hotel, Murree, on the 12th June, to Mr. and Mrs. St. J. Briscoe, of a daughter.

FERRIS—At Aurangabad, on the 18th June, the wife of Captain W. A. Ferris, 33rd Q. V. O. Light Cavalry, of a son.

IRVINE—At the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, on the 19th June, the wife of Captain Gerard B. C. Irvine, IX Bhopal Infantry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Football League, G. I. P. Railway vs. Commercial Gymkhana.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—He who flaunts a kindness soils it.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya" with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s.s. "India" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March ...The Blarney Stone...Eaglaman
Overture ...Tancredi .....Rossini
Valse ... .Donau Wellen .....Iransolei
Selection...The Pink Lady .....Caryll
Dance.....The Grasshoppers ...Buculosei
Selection...Our Miss Gibbs .....Caryll
Alaskan
Song ...Cachaco.....Reeves

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 25th June 1913, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The paper to be read is "The Celebration of Nine Nights and the Bhavais," by Mr. S. S. Mehta, B.A.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st. Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m., this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Supplementary Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, per extra S. S. "Konzler" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3—p. m. on Wednesday the 25th June—Mails for Reunion Mauritious and Madagascar ports—Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per extra S. S. "Pundia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a, m. on Thursday the 26th June.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE
HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 24th June, 1913.

408. Arms.—Orders having been received for the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

409. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 27th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head Quarters, Carnac Road.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

GENERAL INCREASE IN RAIN FALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The sea remains smooth on nearly all the coasts of India, indicating that monsoon currents are very weak but rain has reappeared on the west coast and a fair amount rain has fallen over the northwest of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, West of Central Province, West Coast, North of Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad, fairly general in Lower Burma, Central India, and West and east of the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and East of Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred submontane United Provinces.

The chief rainfall amounts are :—Mergui and Tavoy, two inches; Moulmein and Bhamo, one and a half; Silchar, one; Jalpaiguri, two; Chaibassa and Chakrata, one; Amraoti, one anda half; Khandwa and Pachmarhi, one; Chanda, three-quarters; Bombay, three; Ratnagiri and Poona, one and a half; Malegaon, one; Aurangabad, two; Ahmednagar, Parbhani and Nizamabad, three.

Pressure conditions are becoming favourable for the return of rainfall to Northern India but at present the falls are not likely to be heavy.

Forecast.—Increase in rainfall in northeast India, United Provinces and east Punjab especially in the hills.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	12·29	12·19	10·56
Monday, 23rd June...	3·04	3·13	3·08
Total.....	15·43	15·32	13·64
Same date last year.	0·06	0·15	

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
June 23.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Compar. to date.	Corresp'g. Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	2 14	9 42	9 80	10 11

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 23rd June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
2 33	12 67

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 22nd	92·3	78·0	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	107·8	83·5	...	0·27
Rawalpindi ...	107·4	82·1	...	3·92
Lahore ...	110·4	86·2	...	1·17
Sirsa ...	107·8	89·0	...	2·12
Ambala ...	103·5	84·9	...	4·00
Delhi ...	105·5	85·8	...	3·62
Agra ...	109·0	90·0	...	0·52
Mainpuri ...	107·8	86·1	...	0·18
Jhansi ...	107·6	85·5	...	0·58
Cawnpore ...	108·6	85·5	...	0·44
Allahabad ...	102·1	84·5	...	3·55
Jacobabad ...	106·4	86·8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	89·0	82·5	0·02	0·06
Ajmer ...	93·1	81·2	...	2·70
Jaipur ...	104·2	85·1	...	3·26
Kotah ...	106·1	87·9	...	0·86
Bhuj ...	97·0	81·5	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	89·8	82·7	...	1·95
Verawal ...	87·1	81·8	...	6·34
Rajkot ...	95·1	77·3	...	6·52
Bhavnagar Para.	95·0	78·3	0·02	5·03
Surat ...	90·4	75·6	0·1	10·72
Ahmedabad ...	95·1	79·2	0·47	4·76
Deesa ...	99·8	83·4	...	2·81
Neemuch ...	96·7	77·0	...	1·90
Indore ...	88·6	72·1	0·50	4·18
Jubbulpore ...	95·8	69·3	...	6·65
Saugor ...	93·3	75·6	0·14	5·03
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa ...	89·2	74·5	1·17	7·43
Akola ...	84·2	73·5	0·22	4·78
Amraoti ...	84·3	74·3	1·46	4·8
Nagpur ...	90·6	74·8	0·20	3·22
Chanda ...	87·0	76·0	0·85	4·61
Raipur ...	91·7	77·6	...	4·22
BOMBAY ...	79·5	74·4	2·0	9·95
Ratnagiri ...	80·8	74·4	1·62	20·21
Morm gao ...	85·0	73·7	0·81	22·78
Karwar ...	84·7	74·0	0·31	23·59
Malegaon ...	88·9	71·6	1·05	8·98
Ahmednagar ...	75·1	67·0	3·24	9·11
Poona ...	76·0	65·8	1·53	8·19
Shalapur ...	87·8	73·0	0·54	3·31
Bijapur ...	92·7	69·4	0·09	2·23
Belgaum ...	77·3	66·5	0·03	6·85
Aurangabad ...	76·9	69·7	1·78	5·6
Nizmmabad (Indur) ...	75·4	70·7	2·64	?
Hyderabad ...	76·8	71·2	0·08	3·46
Mangalore ...	88·3	7·3	0·05	25·07
Calicut ...	85·3	75·9	0·32	23·11
Cochin ...	83·7	74·7	0·23	19·03
Colombo ...	86·5	79·5	...	4·90
Masulipatam ...	87·8	76·2	0·03	1·18
Bellary ...	90·	76·3	...	0·84
Cuddapah ...	95·5	80·5	0·05	0·29
Madras ...	101·5	83·5	...	0·01
Bangalore ...	85·3	66·8	0·07	2·38
Coimbatore ...	9·4	72·3	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	79·3	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	100·7	80·2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme western and north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Jacobabad and drier in east Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in West Central India; Ahmedabad has had 0·47", Surat 0·21" and Indore 0·50". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme eastern districts; Saugor has had 0·14", Hoshangabad 0·52", Khandwa 1·17", Akola 0·22", Amraoti 1·46", Nagpur 0·20" and Chanda 0·85". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Bombay has had 2·80", Ratnagiri 1·62", Mormugao 0·81" and Karwar 0·87". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme southern districts; Malegaon has had 1·05", Ahmednagar 3·24", Poona 1·58", Sholapur 0·54", Aurangabad 1·78" and Nizamabad 2·64". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in moderate to large defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Widespread rain has fallen in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme eastern districts. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and Gujrat, and local in West Central India and the south Bombay Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, the western districts of the Central Provinces, fairly general rain in Malabar and Gujrat, local rain in Kathiawar, West Central India and the south Bombay Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 23rd June, 1913, was 29·929 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

COWS FLAYED ALIVE.

BRUTAL MURDER OF WITNESSES.

Three men are reported to have been killed near Bhola, a village in the district of Barisal, by some men states the "Englishman" who were seen by the murdered men flaying cows alive.

Recently a Mahomedan was travelling by night with his sister who was in a palanquin. He was carrying a lamp. Suddenly a gust of wind put out the light and as it was dark, the man asked the two palanquin bearers to get some matches from a neighbouring village.

Just then they saw a light at some distance and the palanquin bearers were sent to get the lamp lighted there. When the bearers reached the place where the light was burning, they saw five or six men flaying live cows. Thinking that the bearers might carry the news of what they had seen to the authorities, the men fell on the bearers and hacked them to pieces.

When the employer of the palanquin bearers became impatient at the delay, he himself went to look for the palanquin bearers. He was also set upon by the men and killed.

The sister then became anxious about her brother's fate and went to search for him. She saw his body lying by the side of those of the palanquin bearers in a pool of blood. She was frightened out of her wits and hastily made for a village close by, but the alleged murderers had seen her and gave her chase. She however, sought refuge in a villager's house and told him her tragic story. The men followed her into the village and asked the villager to surrender the woman as they said she was insane and had escaped from their house. The villager kept them engaged in conversation and sent word to the village Panchayet and the Chowkidar. One of the miscreants managed to escape but the rest were arrested.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.....	24	m 2 29	24 7
		3 2 a	26 10
Wednes...	25	m 3 13	24 2
		3 34 a	26 4
Thurs ...	26	m 4 1	23 11
		4 9 a	25 11
Fri ...	27	m 4 55	23 10
		4 49 a	25 6

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday..	24	m 8 5	18 3
		9 32 a	19 5
Wed.....	25	m 8 44	19 1
		10 14 a	19 5
Thurs ...	26	m 9 29	19 10
		10 59 a	19 4
Fri ...	27	m 10 22	20 7
		11 51 a	18 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
24 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 19m
25 (Wednesday)	do 6h 3m.	do 7h. 19m
26 (Thursday)	do 6h. 3m	do 7h. 19m
27 (Friday)	do 6h. 3m.	do 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 18th, 11h. 23·7m. p.m. Last Quarter, 26th 11h. 10·8m. p.m.: New Moon, July 4th 10h 2m. a. m. First Quarter, 11th, 3h. 7·8m. m.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 24.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

28-13—Malvi, Narsingdaj Jodhra vs Baburam Rodhamal and others.
711-11—Shamrao, Bachubai N Batliwala vs Aga E Kazarani.
124-13—Edgelow, The Akola and M I S W Mfg Co Ld and another vs Nagardas Dalcharam.
173-13—Vachha, Dhanoobai wd and another vs Idon Khoomaji and another.
273-13 - Shamrao, Rustomji Kharsheiji vs Karimbai wd and others, Surajmal
353-13—Motichand, Haji Ahmed bin H Mansur, Dayabhai Muncaaram.
369-13—Mulla, Dajibhai D. Baria vs. Kundunlal Kishorilal and Sons.
417-13—Tyebji, Gopal K. Cherle and another vs. Mahadu Tukaram and another.
464-13—Jamshetji, Sakarchand Amthalal vs Dalsukhram Dewchand.
465-13—Jamshetji, Sakarchand Amthalal vs Vobra Jiwa Esmail.
467-13—Manecklal, Hasanally H. Vakaniwala's vs V. H. Athavle.
469-13—Dastur, Hathibhai Collianji vs Jadhowji Morarji and others, Motichand.

Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.
1005-12—D. J. Mantri, Damodur Khannoo Thakur and another vs. The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co. Ld, Craigie and Co. Wacha and Co.
550-11—Matubai J. and A. Chamanlal Karamchand vs. Popet Amarchand, Shamrao M. and H. Manchersha and N.
766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.
1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessooi Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
594-42—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.
623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.
O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.
262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.
441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

738-12—Payne and Co. Khan Bahadur H M. Dayam vs Kapurchand M Little and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

467-12—D'Cunha, Bhimjibhai Dajibhai vs B M Rao and others, Mehta D, D'Cunha.

Long Causes.

166-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Mojilal Bapulal Surajmal.
826-12—Payne Mia M H J M Chhotain and another the Shergarli Coal Co. Ld.
229-11—Motichand, Ishwar Modi vs. Tarachand Lokmandas and another, Kanga S.
105-13—Payne Bai Goolbai B D Harver B D Harver Ardeshir.
163-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas V Rajpal and others Dastur.
70-13—Payne Soniram Jitmal Mookhibai widow Patell.
439-12—Tyabji J Kedarnath K Paunlal and Bhaishanker.
1156-12—Dubash N J Joshi C A Purhoit and our Amin Motichand.
1166-12—Mulji A Joitaram and another S Mazanlal Madhawji.
1226-12—Captain M Gulabchand J Balkison and ou. Payne.
1228-12—Kanga Keshowji Deokaran L Kuverji and others Mehta.
1111-12—Payne K Bhugwandas D Maugermal and another Jamshedji.
1253-12—Bhimji Jowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shroff; Manicklal.
1255-12—Manicklal K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.
1275-12—Smetham F S Ghandy and others V Dharamdas Wadia.
125-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.
160-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji.
1032-10—Wadia, Harivalabhdas Kashidas, vs Kanayalal, Jeynarayen and others, Subnis.
542-11—Payne, R D Sethna, vs. Rabiabai Wd, and others, Forbes, Payne.
968-10—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld. vs. Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.
1075-80—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld. vs. Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.
1123-10—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld. vs. Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.
458-13—Ardeshir, Aldridge Salmon and Co. vs Haji Rahimtoola Haji, Vachha.

SPOTS ON THE SUN are no cause of anxiety to itself though they may be to many a scientist; but spots on a lady's face are a source of much anxious thought to herself, though they may not be to the inventor of BENSON'S PIMPLE WASH, a most satisfactory and harmless preparation for Pimples, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches, Blackheads, etc.—MADON SONS & Co., Crowford Market, Bombay. Phone No, 706.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Three thousand rupees have been subscribed at Bhavnagar for the aid of sufferers by the Palitana floods.

A Madras correspondent says:—It is remoured in Ootacamund that their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Pentland are likely to receive a medal "for merit" from the dancing devotees in grateful recognition of the liberal hospitality accorded them.

Fulfilling a Commission from the Imperial Colonial Office, Dr. C. R. Maitland Pattison, a young Irish physician, is about to undertake three years work among the leper colony at Mekajoi Island (Fiji). He passed through Colombo recently accompanied by his wife, who will work with him at Mekajoi.

The new Memorial church at Maymyo, Upper Burma, writes a correspondent is partially roofed and the chancel, which at first was not expected to be added until the nave was opened for use, is getting on towards completion. It is hoped that it will be ready for use by the middle of August unless any unforeseen hitch occurs. The church is a very handsome building and a fitting memorial to the many fine men who have died in the service of the province.

The Ceylon Government is taking steps to meet contingencies arising from the development of oil as motive power in shipping which might have an adverse effect on the Colombo harbour. Enquiries are being made as to the most convenient sources of the supply of oil. It is believed that Burma will not be able to supply Colombo with the necessary quantity, and that Persia is the most likely source. The question of storage and methods of pumping oil out to vessels are also being gone into.

The following Officers were present at the Hyderabad Contingent Dinner held in the Grand Hotel, London, on the 6th instant:—Colonel R. Bullock, Captain A. St. J. Cooke, D.S.O., the Rev. F. C. Hill, Captain B. H. Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz R. Johnstone, Mr. Austin Low (Honorary Secretary,) Major C. E. Macquoid, D.S.O., Colonel R.G. Ouseley, D.S.O., Colonel D. W. Purdon, Colonel W. H. Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. W. Stotherd, Colonel E. Welchman, C.B., Colonel F. V. Whittall, Major W. W. Warner, and Major F. D. Welchman.

The question of providing further accommodation for the import trade of Calcutta has become so urgent that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has invited its members to furnish their opinion, within the next forthnight on the question raised some weeks ago whether two new jetties should not be constructed opposite the Eden Gardens, between Outram and Chandpal Ghats. The question, as the Committee remark, is one of "considerable importance," and the proposal is to be regarded as purely supplementary to the Dock scheme, and in no way subversive of it.

Another Mutiny veteran passed away a few days ago at St. John's Hill, Bangalore, in the person of Mr. David Reeve, at the ripe age of 82 years and 3 months. Born at Willenhall, in the county of Staffordshire, the deceased enlisted in the East India Company's Artillery on January 11th, 1854, at the age of 21, and sailed for Madras in the "Roxburgh Castle" on March 31st of the same year. He served with B. troop of the R. H. A., and was attached to Brigadier Hill's force in 1858-59, in the Deccan, as a gunner. He received the Indian Mutiny Medal and also the Long Service and Good

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [June 23RD 1913.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 20th June 1913	4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 12th June	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 17th June	6 „

EXCHANGE—

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d. to 1s 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. ... Aug
Do. do France	...170 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	..145 1-2
Shanghai „	...197 1-2
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER,—

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... „	96	2 0
2nd „	... „	96	0 0

BULLION.—

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 9
Australian Gold	... „	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... „	68	12 0
1st Settlement	... „	68	12 0
2nd Settlement	... „	68	14 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... „	78	2 0
1st Settlement March	... „	78	4 0
2nd Settlement	... „	78	4 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams :—

GRUNNING.—"Decline owing to reaction due. Advance too rapid. Prevailing opinion is that the market is not likely to improve until weather reports are less favourable."

WELD (LIVERPOOL).—"Market dull long liquidation, poor spot demand (New York) heavy selling in narrow market, crop accounts continue favourable."

HORNBY-HEMELRYK.—"So far crop accounts are simply perfect, therefore, expected a temporary decline. We look forward to better prices later on inconsequence of strong statistical position."

STERN AND CO.—"Market affected un favourably by Continent American bulk operators selling to secure profits crop accounts continue good although near position may be driven somewhat higher. We remained you to take profits new crop of the market advanced."

The local market is quiet and prices are Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 lower in sympathy with the decline in America and be owing to favourable rains.

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

Good M. G Broach	... Rs. 202-3	Mar.
F. G. H. C. Bengals	... „ 243	Jan.

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 296	June
do. Khamgaon Akola..	253	do
do. Bengal	... 213	do
Good Sawginned Dharwar	... 274	do
Good M G Coompta	... 284	do
Good M. G. Westerns	... 281	do
Good H. G. Westerns	... 274	do
Good M. G. Miraj	... 290	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

Ready	... Rs. 7	7 0	B.T.
September	... „ 8	6 6	R.T.
May 1914	... „ 8	14 6	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 7	11 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 8	13 0	R.T.
Yellow Guzrat	„ 8	8 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Firm.

Black Kutal	... „	51 0	0
Yellow Higanghat	„	65 8	0
Yellow Secunderabad	„	63 0	0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	35 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	51 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quiet :—

June—September	... Rs.	8 4 0 R.T.

WHEAT :—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 6 0 E.T.
White Delhi Sept.	„	5 10 6 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	„	5 11 6 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,710
Bank of India	...	68 1-4
Eastern Bank	...	87
Indian Specie	...	65 1-4

MILLS.

David	...	527 1-2
Fazulbhai	...	531 1-2
Kohinoor	...	792 1-2
Manockji Petit	...	3,220
New Great Eastern	...	215
Standard	...	1,405

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		204
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	..	230
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,462 1-2
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		20 1-4
Treacher and Co	...	520

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	...	595

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, June 23.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000		
Tone of Market		Quiet but steady.		
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.				
Futures.	Latest closing.	To-day's opening.		
June-July...	6·56	6·54		
July-Aug....	6·55	6·53		
Aug.-Sept....	6·46	6·44		
Sept.-Oct....	6·34	6·32		
Oct.-Nov....	6·28	6·26		
Nov.-Dec....	6·24	6·22		
Dec.-Jan....	6·23	6·21		
Jan.-Feb....	6·23	6·21		
Feb.-Mar....	6·24	6·22		

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 21st June 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 14th June 1913:—

Liabilities.	June 14 Rs.	June 21. Rs.
Capital	1000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10600000	10600000
Public Deposits at Head Office	14765857	14964269
Public Deposits at Branches	102695955	100180081
Other Deposits	3608	4134
Post Bills	3331091	3494532
Sundries	14239011	13954316
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	17647165	15547297
Other authorised Securities	418705	418705
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	21737739	19811700
Loans do. do.	3776022	3716967
Bills discounted and purchased	20700946	21105634
Dead Stock	252833	253833
Stamps	5295	5.75
Bullion	571548	553634
Balances with other Banks	527328	674660
Sundries	93038	976373
Cash	4183 814	40021373
Rupees	142398011	139543416

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th June 1913, as compared with the statement of 10th June 1913 :—

Liabilities.	June 10. Rs. a. p.	June 17. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18500000 0 0	18500000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c.	25576026 13 3	22920070 6 10
Other Deposits, &c	17089033 12 1	16977326 12 0
Bank Post Bills, &c	1474644 12 4	1177521 2 0
Sundries	3046583 2 9	3106989 14 3
	23949287 30 8 5	23577909 3 1
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	15789385 0 0	15423320 0 0
Other authorized Investments	9218303 0 0	8975339 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	42820579 11 5	42826440 12 8
Accounts of Credit on do	41211099 8 1	38771123 1 1
Bills discounted, &c	38443360 15 7	36924306 10 4
Balances with other Banks.	2607348 12 5	2005018 15 8
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	2477091 15 8	2475078 5 5
Stamps	12187 8 4	12259 12 4
Sundries	370995 6 9	371003 4 6
	152800155 14 3	148784943 14 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	86686970 10 2	86392964 5 1
Cash, &c., at Branches.		
	239487930 8 5	235177903 3 1

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	5,193	Decrease.
Office at Branches	26,50,798	Do.
Other Deposits	11,17,104	Do.
Post Bills	2,97,023	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	5,86,285	Decrease.
Loans	2,05,811	Increase.
Accounts of Credit	15,09,976	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	15,19,054	Do.
Cash at Head Office	2,1[illegible]3 9	Increase.
Cash at Branches	2,13,315	Decrease.

THE CHINA MARKET.

Messrs S. D. Setna and Co's fortnightly report states :—

Bengal Opium : Ruled firm, and with an advance in prices, sales are reported in 19 chests of Patna new at dols 3 700 to 3,850 Patna old 126 chests at dols. 3500 to 3650; Benares New 11 chests at dols. 3650 to 3725 : in all about 156 chests. Clearances are reported of about 19 chests of Patna New 110 B chests of Patna old, 11 chests of Benares New and 2 chests of Benares Old, in all about 142 chests. Unsold stock is estimated at about 2597 chests comprising of 278 chests of Patna New, 1535 chests of Patna old, 444 chests of Benares New, and 340 chests of Benares old. Sold but uncleared stock, comprise of about 21 chests of Patna new, 145 chests of Patna old, 13 chests of Benares new, and 66 chests of Benares old, in all about 244 chests. Closing quotations :— Patna new dols. 3850. Benares new dols. 3725. Patna old dols. 3650 Benares old dols. 3625.

Malwa Opium :—Ruled Steady. Sales are reported of about 156 chests at dols. 2980 to 3130 per Picul. Clearance about 130 chests. Unsold Stock about 1512 chests. Sold but uncleared stock, about 87 chests. Closing quotations ;—Malwa new dols. 2950 to 3000, Malwa old dols, 3100 to 3150.

Cotton :—Market quiet. Sales Nil, Nominal quotations dols. 25 to 30 per, Picul.

Yarn :—Owing to the telegraphic advices of dull market and a decline in prices from Bombay, importers became hasty sellers, and the hope of an advance in prices was frustrated. The Chinese buyers thought the prices ruling cheap, and purchased about 2,900 Bales as under :—

			No.	at $
50	China	...	6s	170
100	„	...	12s	129
200	„	...	20s	142
50	Dawn	...	6s	110
100	„	...	12s	130
100	Colaba	...	10s	125
100	„	...	12s	129
100	Crown	...	10s	118
100	Carrimbhoy	...	10s	126
250	David	...	10s	126
100	„	...	12s	129
100	„	...	20s	147
100	Goldmohour	...	10s	129
100	„	...	20s	148
100	Hongkong	...	10s	110
100	Indo-China	...	10s	126
100	„	...	12s	132
100	„	...	20s	143
100	Petit (Mill)	...	10s	127
100	City of Bombay	...	10s	132
100	„	...	20s	153
100	Phoenix	...	10s	131
50	Sun	...	10s	125
25	„	...	12s	129
100	Textile	...	10s	124
50	Union	...	10s	123
100	Coorla	...	12s	130
100	Naranjee	...	16s	137
125	Moon	...	20s	142

in all about 2900 Bales comprising of 100 Bales of No. 6s,-1350 Bales of No. 10s.-625 Bales of No. 12s,-100 Bales of No. 16s, and 725 Bales of No. 20s. Unsold stock is estimated at about 21,000 Bales. Sold but uncleared stock is about 32,000 Bales.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—30 bales cottonfly, K Vishram and Co ; 115 bales sawree cotton, P Dewram ; 4 bales cotton, C Trading Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

City of Athens s—200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 201 cwts nigerseed, B and Krause ; 7,650 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Circassia s—1,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 1,860 cwts oil cake, New Mofussil Co ; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 12,000 cwts wheat, L.Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—1,485 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri ; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy ; 50 bales cotton, C Peraj and Co.

City of Athens s—5,947 cwts wheat, John Fachiri ; 6,000 cwts, linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Clan Cumming s—32,080 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Circassia s—3,000 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 2,000 cwts ground nuts, 500 cwts linseed, 2,680 cwts castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

India s—3,795 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts dry ginger, 39 cwts dry turmeric, M A Kayum ; 50 cwts gum oil banum, 27 cwts dragon blood, A H Mawji and Co ; 45 cwts mica, T Jones and Co ; 25 bales hemp, 45 bales cotton and woolen cuttings, M Somjee ; 8 cases cotton curtains, 2 cases Banares brassware, L B Bhootwalla; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, P Mathuradas and Co ; 36 cwts iron hoops, 154 bundles shooks, C Palmer and Co ; 43 bales cow hides, 11 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 42 bales goat skins, 52 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 142 bales cow hides, 3 bales calf skins, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Cumming s—200 cwts kurdee seed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 13,260 cwts cottonseed, 9,880 cwts barley, Ralli Bros.

Mahronda s—4000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts cotton seed B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, H Anantrao ; 22,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 10,500 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VALETTA.

India s—20 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

India s—3 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

Yedde s—3 pots. ginger grass oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

Carthusian s—7,000 tons manganese ore, J Finley and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—520 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 30 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co ; 2,500 tons manganese ore, C I Mining Co ; 1,700 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros ; 2000 cwts castor seed, K Devchand and Co ; 220 bales cotton. Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts linseed Sanday and Co ; 2,000 cwts barley, Sanday and Co ; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 12,000 cwts castor seed, L.Dreyfus and Co ; 4,500 cwts poppy seed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clarissa Radcliffes —14000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 7,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 5,000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros ; 18.972 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 1001 cwts myrabolams, J M Bilimoria and Co.

Hindoo s—18,972 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts myrabolams, L Pragjee.

FOR COPENHAGEN.

Hindoo s—50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

FOR STOCKHOLM.

Hindoo s—50 bales hem, K Reeve and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—100 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co ; 501 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri ; 2,100 cwts mustardseed, Bauer and Krause ; 400 cwts mustardseed, M Somjee ; 55 bales cotton, M Nuthoobhoy and Co ; 1,800 cwts mustardseed. Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1.7000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—6 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Wachtfels s—3,000 cwts bone pieces, Craft Mody and Co ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—1,033 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 264 cwts groundnut cakes, R Jiwandas and Co.

Rotenfels s—802 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 394 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru s—500 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 200 bales cotton. N M K Kaisha.

Shinyo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 700 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

FOQ YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—100 bales cotton, G G kaisha ; 2,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 1,600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,500 bales coton, Volkart Bros ; 500 bales cotton, New Mofussil and Co ; 100 ables cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 500 bales cotton. Glazebrook and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru s—200 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

Capri s—259 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 254 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 100 bales cotton, D Govindji and Co ; 100 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy.

Shinyo Maru s—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co ; 700 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 1.000 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co ; 600 bales cotton, R Behramji and Co ; 1,800 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 100 bales cotton, G Balabdas ; 500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinyo Maru s—300 bales cotton. R Behramjee and Co ; 300 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

Capri s—76 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Shinyo Maru s—300 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 300 bales cotton twist, I David ; 600 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton twist E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co ; 600 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Shinyo Maru s—200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha ; 200 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—55 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co;412 cwts gum olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co ; 187 cwts gum, B Motilal ; 550 cwts gum. 223 cwts gum Arabic, M Jaferbhoy ; 101 cwts gum Arabic, S Cooverji and Co

FOR VENICE.

Nippon s—250 bales cotton, K Visram and Co ; 100 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Nippon s—132 cwts gum olibanum, 102 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—12 bales cotton Twist, D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS JUNE 23.

Steamer Virawa from Bhownagar Agent M M and Co., 3 bags millet.

Steamer Barjori from Busreh via Karachi Agents M M and Co. 4 bundles fish, 103 bags sardines, 13 bales hides 5 bales, 81 bundles skins, 3 bundles sharkfins, 9 bundles, 3 bags almonds, 7 bags cummim seed, 1310 bundles dates, 1 bundle rupees Indian, 145 bundles wool, 3 bundles specie.

Steamer Dumra from Busreh via Karachi Agents M M and Co. 1 bag gum 68 bundles skins 42 bales hides, 120 bags almonds, 1,595 bdls dates 49 baskets. dates, 3 bdls specie, 121 bdls 97 bales wool

Steamer City of Lahore from Liverpool Agents K Nixon and Co. 54 cask tiles, 156 bags tiles broken, 1,588 bags soda ash, 230 kegs soda bicarb, 110 drums soda caustic, 230 kegs soda crystals, 10 drums bleaching powder 115 boxes clocks, 13 cases locks, 12 cases lampware 2 bales twine, 1 grain cask 1 brl. wine 187 brl 18. drums lubricating oil, 20 cases oil, 9 barrels red oil, cases perfumed spirits, 1125 brykets, 50 bdls 95 cases 6 hunds 7 casks 3 keg nails, 50 bdls yellow metal sheets 38 pkgs syrup, 36 bales paper, 100 crates bottles, 3 brls, 1 case grease, 61 cases biscuits, 8 cases confectionery, 41 cases 1,379 keg paint and colour, 1,196 boxes, 28 cases soap, 6 cases 3 boxes toilet soap, 1 cask sugar of lead, 43 bales 2 coils 2 cases 3 packs ropes, 1,484 cases 1,234 bales cotton goods. 286 bales 318 cases cotton yarn, 6 cases cotton and linens, 11 cases and 51 bales cotton woolens, 5 cases woolen and silk, 3 cases silkens, 81 cases woollens, 50 bales woolen, 3 bales dyed cotton goods, 2 cases dyed cotton goods, 480 bales grey cotton goods, 49 cases printed cotton goods, 239 cases bleached cotton goods, 54 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 4 cases cigarettes. 34 cases camphor, 37 pkgs glass bangles 13 cases beads, 23 cases lampware, 350 pkgs cassia, 100 cases ginger, 50 cases vegetable wax, 1 case 105 bales cotton goods. 41 cases yarn, 1 pkg silk goods, 25 pkgs tea, 2381 pieces planks and scantings, 2925 pieces planks, 51 bags betelnuts,

Steamer Dandolo from Venice Agents —Venice S N Co ; 3 pkgs fish, 27 pkgs fish fins, 151 pkgs sojee khar, 324 cases heads, 169 cases soap, 245 cases, dye, 88 kegs anilines dye, 64 kays Shaw Wallace and Co.—355,100 gallons 703 cases karosene oil, 3500 drams petrol.

Steamer s—Shingo Maru from Kobe Agents N Y Kaisha—2070 tons coal, 120 cases clock camphor 8 cases glass bead, 40 cases lampware 30 bottles, 20 cases camphor oil, 20 cases jute oil, 29 gum benjamim, 220 bags flour, 3 cases red fish, 65 cases bangles, 150 cases cassia, 201, bundles ginger, 8 pkgs papper, 20 cases soap, 14 cases toilet soap, 166 cases, 10 bales cotton goods, 93 cases, 12 bales cotton yarn, 3 cases silk goods, 177 cases silk yarn 50 bags sugar candy, 14 bags papper. 274 bags betelnuts, 9 bags cardamoms, 485 cases tea, 99 bundles sandal wood, 11105 pieces planks, 488 pieces scantlings, 2,349 bundles rathan, 1 case cigars.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	361
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld	100	100	14 „	83
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 „	1705
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	14 „	1755
Bank of Madras	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld	50	10	5 „	12
Punjab National Bank	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank	100	50	7	63
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	12½
Central Bank of India	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte ed Bank	£20	£20	15 p c	£30
Eastern Bank	£10	£ 4	4 „	£7½
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	d125	d1.12½	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India	25	12½	12½ „	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	6 „	137
Sindh Light Rys L (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder)	100	10	6 „	141
Do. Mirpur Khas—Khadro Feeder	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ „	595
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ „	133½
Central Provinces	25		4	97
Guzrat Railway	100		4 „	122

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced	500	500	25	835
Alliance	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	235
Bombay Dyeing and M Co	250	250	15	740
Bombay United	250	250	25	525
Century	100	100	3	285
Central India	500	500	70	2015
China	1000	1000	...	785
Chho Silk	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill	700	700	30	1467½
Coronation Mill	500	500	...	400
Connaught	300	300	..	175
Coorla	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent	100	100	20	117½
Currimbhoy	250	250	12½	282½
Crown	500	500	20	600
David	450	250	10	620
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	600
Empress	500	500	...	150
Edward Sassoon Mill	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy	250	250	15	522½
Framji Petit	1000	1000	25	1650
Finlay Mills	250	250	10	370
God Mohur	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	660
Hyoward and Bullough	500	500	15	400
Hiderabad	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg	1000	1000	...	480
Indo-China Mfg	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves	500	500	...	205
Jamshed Mfg	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh	1000	610	25	850
Khatow Makonjee	1000	1000	45	1360
Kohinoor	500	500	15	785
Leopold	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton	1000	1000	yr. 100	1355
Madras United	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhauji Dharamsay	500	500	65	1475
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	80	3210
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	3100
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	247½
New City of Bombay	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix	100	100	6	163½
Presidency	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	745
Sassoon Silk	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills	500	500	25	1380
Sun	250	250	Nil	130
Swan	250	250	10	290
Swadesh	500	500	25	1710
Textile	500	500	20	1445
Vishnu Cotton	500	500	Nil	460
do	500	500	Nil	665
Western India	1000	1000	25	624

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1230
Godavery Valley	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	205
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	690
Wadhwan G, and P	150	150	12	N

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100	5 p c.	170
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co.	100	100	4 p. c.	50
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	642½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld. O.	£10	£10	Nil	204
Do. do P.	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg	100	100	5 p. c.	20
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	940
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c	...
Bombay S. N. Co. O.	250	250	7-8	230
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	270
Central I. M. Co., Ld	10	10	8½	28½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A.	500	40	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Sup. ly Co	10	50	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ „	50
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	188
Marcks and Co	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co. O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P.	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	50	20 p. c.	375
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co	1000	1000	yr. 42	855
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	20½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	71
Sounly and Co	100	100	...	20
Tata I. St. Co. D.	75	85	...	96½
Tata I. St. Co. P.	80	80	...	21
Thacker and Co	150	150	...	173
Tephone Co	50	50	30 p.c	215
Treacherand Co	25	25	yr. 1-2	61
	500	500	yr. 30	520

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 2 nd June to 6 a.m. on the 23rd June :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	5	4
Total mortality from all causes	...	72

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

MILITANTS IN ISLE OF MAN.

An attempt to interfere with the autocycle tourist trophy races in the Isle of Man has been discovered, broken bottle glass having been scattered about the course with the evident intention of ripping the tyres of competitors. It is believed that militant Suffragettes are responsible. If so, they must have arrived in the island from England, as there are none among the natives.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S COMMANDER.

It is understood that Sir Thomas Lipton has placed the command of his new America Cup challenger in the hands of Mr. W. P. Barton, who has accepted the offer. Mr. W. P. Barton is the old owner of Octavia and is one of the best-known amateurs in the yachting world. This will be the first occ

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
POONA, June 22.

The parade on the racecourse last Monday morning was favoured by excellent weather, and the green grass due to the recent rain and the blue sky compensated, in some degree, for the lack of colour in the hot weather uniform of the troops, who, to the number of some 4,000, were drawn up with their back to the grandstand. On the extreme right were the mounted troops consisting of D Ammunition Column, R. H. A 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse), 76th, 81st, and 82nd Batteries, and 6th Ammunition Column R.F.A., under the command of Colonel Caddell R. F. A.

On their left came the 3rd Sappers and Miners, 2nd Dorsets, 1st Oxfords and Bucks L. T., 2nd Loyal North Lancs, 105 Mahratta L. T. 117th Mahrattas, 12th Pioneers, and 127th Baluchis, drawn up in quarter column, under the command of Lt.-Colonel S.N. Edwards, D.S.O., who was acting in command of the Poona Brigade, while the Brigadier, General Barter, was acting for the Divisional Commander. The whole parade was commanded by Major-General Barter, C.V.O., C.B. The quarter guard of the 127th Baluchis was striking nine when the Governor arrived on horseback escorted by the Body Guard in their picturesque scarlet uniforms and accompanied by Lady Willingdon, Major Greig, C.I.E. and his A. D. C.'s. The troops sloped arms, the Union Jack was taken at the flagstaff and the 76th Battery fired a salute of 21 guns. When His Excellency had reached the flagstaff a royal salute was given, and the Governor, wearing the uniform of a Colonel of the Sussex Yeomanry, proceded to inspect the troops preceeded by his staff and accompanied by General Barter. At the flagstaff there was quite a number of Members of Council and Staff and departmental officers. But the Indian element was conspicuous by its absence along the racecourse rails. The inspection over, His Excellency returned to the Flagstaff, and the troops marched past, the infantry in column of double companies. The horses of 29th Lancers were a very level lot, and the appearance of the regiment, which has lately come to Poona, created a very favourable impression. The Infantry then doubled off to their positions in line to clear the ground for the Mounted Troops to trot past. The Ammunition Column R. H. A, and the 29th Lancers returning at a gallop. The Ammunition column wagon nearest to the saluting base got a bad start and looked like being left, but going all out it first managed to draw level, and the column went past splendidly:

Line was then reformed, and that most difficult of all parade movements for large bodies of troops the advance in Review Order was carried out with great success, after which the troops were dismissed, and His Excellency inspected the Boy Scouts, who, under Scout masters Capt. Todd, Rev. J. Tibbs, and Rev. M. Mawe, had helped to keep the ground; after which Her Excellency drove back to Government House while the Governor rode off the ground with General Barter, to whom he expressed his high appreciation of the smartness and general bearing of the troops.

Last Monday evening there was a subscription dance at the Gymkhana, the first of the Season, which went off very successfully. The Band of the Dorset Regiment played during the evening, and they were very generous about playing; for, although it was supposed to be a Cinderella, we danced until one o'clock. Nearly all the dresses were made of light ninons and chiffons, probably this was on account of the heat, and it certainly was a hot evening. Among the most noticeable dresses was one worn by Mrs. Brown; it was dark blue chiffon over white satin and trimmed with gold bead trimming; with this was worn gold coloured shoes and stockings. Miss Palin wore a very pretty dress of deep salmon pink satin, covered with pale blue chiffon and trimmed with lace. There were quite a number of girls some of whom have only lately arrived in Poona, among the number I noticed the three Miss McIvers who are all well known in Poona. They have been Home, and only arrived back a fortnight ago. I hear they are going to have a Cinderella dance at the Gymkhana every other Monday during the season, so we shall have plenty of dancing.

On Tuesday a small field of 30 met at the 7th mile stone on the Alandi Road. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon made their first appearance in the hunting field in India, and right glad every one was to once again see the Governor of Bombay and his wife joining in our sport. I expect this was the first of many runs they will enjoy over Poona country, and the more often they put in an appearance at the meets the better pleased all the members of the hunt will be. It was a beautiful morning, and Captain Lucas was able to show good sport as he usually does. Ten minutes after, a start was made, a jack was found in a big nulla, west of the road, hounds went at a great pace over a really good line of country, and, after 17 minutes, pulled him down on the far side of the Bombay Road—Lady Willingdon was presented with the brush (the first of the season, having well earned the trophy. Both their Excellencies were riding recently-landed horses with considerable skill over our somewhat rocky country. Shortly after, the master moved off from the kill, another jack was found and disposed of after a short, but sharp, burst, the brush being presented to Mrs. Venn Ellis.

On Thursday a field of about 60 met at Bhosari on the Nasik Road, Lordand Lady Willingdon were again present. A jack was soon afoot in a nulla to the right of the road setting his mask for the Sisters Hills, he gave the field a capital gallop over a rather prickly piece of country and only just managed to save his brush reaching that sanctuary about 40 yards ahead of the leading hound. Hounds were soon at fault when they began to climb the hill, which contains many a jack, and numerous earths, and the master had a good deal of trouble to collect the pack. After this a fox gave a capital hunting run of about 40 minutes when he, too, saved his brush, some chinkara crossing and recrossing the line and eventually takin hounds after them.

This morning, Sunday, a field of about sixty met at Dighi on the Alundi Road. Hounds were thrown into some cactus on the left of the road, and soon pushed out a customer who gave a sharp run of about 3 miles before he was pulled down, he made a great try to reach the Sisters, but hounds were too fast for him, and came to terms about a mile from the hills. Mrs. Meyer was presented with the brush and Mr. A. Graham with the mask. The master then drew back towards the meet, and soon had hounds on the line of another jack, they soon ran into view, and pulled him down after a run of about ten minutes. The going was bad and one or two sportsmen came to grief in a bog during the run. Mrs. Pebson was presented with the brush.

A fox was veiwed, but hounds could make nothing of it as scent failed they were then taken home. The last two days Miss Moxon has very kindly provided the field with light refreshment on their return to the meet, a kindness everyone has much appreciated. I hear that a presentation by members of the hunt is to be made to Colonel Perkins, the Hon. Secretary, who is shortly returning from his honeymoon in New Zealand. The presentation is to be made on the occasion of the opening meet in the beginning of July.

On Tuesday His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major Greig and Mr. Gibson and two A. D. C.'s, motored to the Council Hall where he received an address of welcome in a silver casket from the President and members of the Poona Municipality. The President read the address, bringing before His Excellency three new reform schemes for Poona, i. e., the Poona City extention scheme.

The proposed Bamburda Bridge and a scheme for building twelve school houses for some of the primary schools. His Excellency in reply, after thanking the President and members, said he would always support any scheme for the improvement of sanitary conditions. He left amid cheers after being presented to each of the members in turn.

I understand His Excellency the Governor has interested himself in the Agricultural College here. A few days ago he inspected the students and their work and has now very generously presented a championship challenge cup to them for annual competition at their athletic sports,

Last Friday "Childrens Day", in honour of the Viceroy's birthday, was most happily commemorated here by all the schools. As early as six o'clock the streets leading to the Reay Market, where many of the little ones were to be entertained, were thronged, with happy crowds of children, whose main idea was the treat in store for them at 8 a. m. As many as 11,000 children had congregated in the market ready to welcome His Excellency and Lady Willingdon, who arrived punctual to the minute, accompanied by Miss Vaughn Nisbett, His Excellency's niece, Mr. Gibson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, and Captain Egerton A.D.C. His Excellency unveiled a portrait of His Majesty theKing Emperor executed by a local artist, but decided not to make any speech as it was impossible to be heard and equally impossible to silence the excited children. Prizes were distributed to the scholars of the Municipal schools and sweetmeats handed round. The private schools all had intertainments of various kinds, some had sports, others a concert, but I think one can safely say that one and all of the young folk of Poona will remember the Viceroy's birthday in the year 1913, and thank Lady Hardinge for her generous thought of them.

The Poona Gymkhana played their first cricket match of the season on Saturday when they defeated the Military Accounts C. Club by 22 runs. Mr. Gould and Mr. Kelby for the Gymkhana Knocked up useful scores of 46 and 53 respectively. For the Military Accounts Mr. Gaikwad made 30 and Mr. Nicholson 66. The return of the match, when both clubs have had some practice, should provide an interesting game as they both contain some of the best cricketers in Poona. I hear on good authority that that sporting regiment, the Loyal North Lancs, intend giving a ball during the season as a farewell to their Poona friends before leaving the station at the end of the year, they will, I'm sure, be very much missed as all the officers have so thoroughly entered into every sport and amusement since they have been here.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

TRAMWAY SIDING NEAR THE MUSEUM.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. A. M. Tod presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the removal of the Tramway siding in front of the Museum building.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that it was not desirable to keep the siding with the necessary overhead wire net work in front of the building, which was intended to commemorate the visit of the King, as Prince of Wales, to India, and also because of the inconvenience it caused to the heavy traffic coming down the Esplanade road towards the the Apollo Bundar and Colaba from the tramcars running at right angles from the siding. The Commissioner informed the Corporation that an opportunity had offered to obtain from the Trustees of the Museum the plot of land on the north-east of the Crescent site so as to allow it to be rounded off. He had addressed Government with a view to obtain that land and at the same time suggested to the Tramway Company that if that ground were obtained the siding in front of the Museum could be removed and the cars could circulate round the plot. The Tramway Company, however, replied that the cost of moving the siding and of sending the cars round would be very heavy and that the suggestion could not be agreed to by them. Although it was impracticable to send the cars round the Crescent, site Government were now introducing a bill to permit the Trustees of the Museum to hand over the plot of ground at the north-east corner in order to improve for ordinary traffic the awkward corner that now existed.

After quoting the letter of the Managing Director of the Tramway Company, the Commissioner proceeds to state:—"It will seen that the Managing Director proposes to remove the Crescent site siding and in return for it asks to be allowed to construct one new siding in the neighbourhood of Flora Fountain and slightly to lengthen the siding at present in front of the Army and Navy Stores and also to provide a siding opposite the Customs House. The Managing Director states that he is willing to carry out this work if the cost to the Tramway Company is reimbursed upto to a maximum of Rs. 30,000. He states that the work is estimated to cost considerably more than this sum; but in consideration of the improvement to traffic which it will acomplish they are prepared to bear any excess over the sum of Rs. 30,000 on the understanding that the Municipality will reinstate the road surface and also pay for removing the surface drainage arrangements from the present to the proposed new Hack Victoria Stand."

The expenses to the Municipality in addition to the sum that will have to be paid to the Tramway Company would be Rs. 2,450 for reinstating the roadway and removing the cabstands and Rs. 1,000 for drainage connections. It would also be advisable to take the opportunity of diverting a portion of the 8" water main which now runs close to the tramway track in Custom House Road so as to be clear of the siding. The cost of this would be Rs. 1,660. The total would be Rs. 5,110.

For the reasons I have given above, I would suggest that the Municipality should be prepared, if, as I understand, the Trustees are unable to contribute, to bear the cost of the removal of the sidings as represented by the sum which may be found to be fair to pay to the Tramway Company in addition to the incidental expenses which I have mentioned. These amounts can be met from Surplus Cash Balance.

The letter was referred to the Tramway Committee.

TRAMWAY TRANSFER REGULATIONS,

The Corporation next considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding a set of Transfer Regulations for the approval of the Corporation. The need for amending the present regulations was explained, the Commissioner said, by the Managing Engineer of the Company, who, in a letter on the subject, says:—

"The regulations have been drafted partly to deal with the necessary variation consequent upon the recent abolition of the Zone System and partly to remove as far as possible all ambiguity with regard to the changes of car we allow. The new feature introduced in the Draft Regulations now put forward is the complete set of Transfer Tables which show exactly what changes are allowed in any combination of Transfers. As pointed out by our Managing Director, in his letter of 26th November 1909, it is incompatible with uniform one anna fare that passengers proceeding from one extremity of the city to the other should be allowed to change cars wherever and as often as they like, but in drawing up the Transfer Tables in question we have been actuated by a desire to give all reasonable facilities to our passengers, consistent with the prevention of fraud and abuse. We venture to think that the control of our Transfer System by means of a definite set of Transfer Tables instead of by Transfer Rules, which we have always found to be open to misinterpretation both by the public and by our staff, will appeal strongly to the Corporation, and I therefore put them forward with full confidence that the proposal will meet with early approval. Mr. Lucas, our Traffic Manager, will be happy to attend any meeting which may be called to consider the matter, in order to deal with any suggestions which may occur to the Members."

This matter was also referred to the Tramway Committee.

LAW AND PROCEDURE OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved that the letter from the Commissioner suggesting certain improvements in the law and procedure of Municipal elections be referred to the Committee already appointed on the question.

The Commissioner asked the Corporation to consider the following changes he now proposed :—"I desire to divide the subject into two branches—firstly the preparation of the Electoral Roll and secondly the conduct of the actual elections. As regards the first, I think it desirable that the Commissioner should continue to prepare the Electoral Roll and not a specially appointed Barrister as suggested by the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court in 1910. The Commissioner and his staff, however, are at a great disadvantage owing to the short time allowed by Section 19, clauses 12 and 22 for the preparation of the List. Claims and objections are received by the Commissioner upto 1st November, yet the Commissioner has to begin the enquiry from the latter date, and his staff is required to give the three days clear notice required by clause 13 of the holding of the enquiry at the same time as they are enquiring into the claims.

"It is necessary to check the evil of plural voting which was commented on by the Chief Judge in 1910. The Act, Section 19, clause 19 clearly contemplates one man having only one vote for his property, since it only allows him to vote in one ward, although he may have property in many. Yet it is possible for a man to control a large number of votes by manipulating the different portions of his property. The outstanding instance is that of Mr. Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji quoted by the Chief Judge in 1910, who was enabled to have his name entered 10 times in respect of various permutations of the property owned by him thus giving him 10 entries and 80 votes. The Chief Judge's remarks have not induced Mr. Fazalbhai who appeared personally before me to reduce his voting power. In preparing the Roll I found numerous instances of this manipulation. In one case, a man had entered a motor car in the name of himself and of his minor child and asserted that the car was purchased for and was partly owned by the child, although the infant was only two years old at the time of the purchase. I was obliged to allow the entry for a vote. The only remedy for this glaring abuse appears to be that a man's name should appear only once in the roll in his individual and family capacity. The sole exception that might be made to this is that he could appear also as a member of a *bona fide* commercial firm. Similar abuses exist owing to the habit of entering property, *e. g.*, carriages and even motor cars in the names of relatives and employes. I regret that this cannot be altogether prevented, but I think that the *bona fide* of such claims should be enquired into and that where a sale is said to have taken place a stamped conveyance or receipt should be produced before the entry is allowed to be made in the Roll."

With regard to the graduates being given the power of vesting, the Commissioner stated that he did not desire to enter into the question of continuing the power.

"At the present time, he continues, they often apply at a very late date to be entered in some particular ward in which it is doubtful whether they have any residence of at all a regular character. When the question of graduates is under discussion it might be considered whether the degrees of the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians should not entitle the holders to be considered as graduates. The medical degrees of Edinborough, Glasgow and other places qualify for a vote because they emanate from a University and it is perhaps anomalous that the London degrees mentioned should not be regarded as equal qualfication."

Writing about the second branch, Mr. Cadell says:—

"The second portion of the required amendments refer to the conduct of actual voting. As I have said before, special care was taken in the present year to prevent abuses and the great majority of candidates were most careful to observe the rules and to keep their agents from any improper practices. In one case, however, as has been noted, such malpractices did occur, resulting in the unseating of the candidate whose agents employed them. The worst feature of this case to my mind was that it seemed to be perfectly well known beforehand in the case of this particular candidate that these practices were going to occur. I was at least told so both before and during the particular election, and had not one of the defeated candidates had the public spirit to bring the case in the Small Causes Court the elected candidate would have been a member of the Corporation in spite or perhaps in consequence of the methods used on his behalf. In the judgment of the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court the guilt of two agents of the candidate was held to be established. I do not think there is the smallest possibility of malpractices ceasing unless a heavy penalty is attached to them in the case of such offences as the Chief Judge found to have been committed by these two agents. There should, I think, be pecuniary fine accompanied in gross cases by imprisonment, and the candidate on whose behalf they are exercised should, in my opinion, be liable both to a pecuniary penalty and to a disqualification for membership of the Corporation for a term of years."

In moving the resolution, Sir Ibrahim suggested that the Committee should send in a report in time to enable them to submit it to Government to make the amendments before the ensuing general elections.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that he did not approve of the idea of the Commissioner being the revising officer of the Election Roll. The Commissioner, though absolutely impartial, might be thought by others to be an interested party and they must have in the revising officer a person who, like Ceasar's wife, should be above suspicion. With regard to the power of voting given to the graduates, Sir Pherozeshah said that it would be disastrous for the Corporation to take away that power from them.

Sir Ibrahim, replying, said that the graduates might be given separate right for election, but they should not be given the power to vote with the ratepayers who were only given a fifty per cent. representation on the Corporation.

The letter was referred to the Committee.

TAXATION OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Commissioner reported with regard to the Corporation's resolution suggesting that a small tax should be levied on fire insurance companies in proportion to their income, to meet the expenses of the maintenance of the Fire Brigade.

The report has been published already.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, while moving that the Commissioner's letter be referred to a Committee, observed that originally they did receive a contribution from the insurance companies, but that latterly they had stopped it, believing that the fire insurance companies would reduce their rates of premium and many property holders would be induced thereby to insure their properties. But their experience was that no such reduction had been made by the fire insurance companies.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna pointed out that it was a subject on which the Commissioner had not made any definite suggestion and nowhere was a tax levied on fire insurance companies. The argument that because the Fire Brigade helped the insurance companies materially and reduced their losses they must therefore be taxed, was not sound, because in that way they might as well tax life insurance companies, as they were looking after the health and sanitation of the public, and also marine insurance companies for the protection offered to the shipping by Government.

The matter was referred to a Committee.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

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NO CHANCE OF LOSING MONEY DEPOSITED IN THIS BANK.

The following figures of the Working Capital show the Bank's progress in 1912

31st January, 1912	..Rs.	8,00,000
30th April, „	....Rs.	24,00,000
31st July „	....Rs.	52,00,000
30th December „	....Rs.	100,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA (C.A.I.B.), London, Manager

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WHENCE THE IRANIANS?

II.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Erien-Vedjo should then have designated not only the "first place" created by Ahura-Mazd, but all the territory of the Mazdians, all the Kingdom of King Gustasp. 'Iran' means the beautiful country, the country par excellence. The "Mojammil-al-Tavarekh" assures us that from Hoshang to Faridun, Iran was called Hanireh, that is "Beautiful." In the third century A.D., the head of the dynasty of Sassanians gave to Iran the name of Zamine—Parisan, land of the Parsis. It is because the Sassanians were from Parsistan. Erien-Vedjo would then designate the ensemble of lands, towns, villages which formed the Kingdom of Gustasp in the time of Zoroaster; something like Old Ariana, such as Strabo understood it saying: "Bacteriana is the ornament of all Aryana united, that is to say the totality of Aryana provinces. Ariana, which comprised Bactriana extended to where lived the Iranians, subjects of King Gustasp. Whatever the extent of Erien-Vedjo, it is certain that at a positive historic moment, the subjects of a King named Gustasp received new laws; and that this people had at the time a tradition of a first sojourn unavoidably abandoned. Whether the Vandidad speaks of an exodus, or enumerates towns that were afflicted, there is no doubt that, at the date of its composition, the Iranians, for whom the law was made, were stable, and their wandering over. At what epoch did these things take place?

MAX MULLER

holds that "our veritable ancestors lie buried in the Central Country—the Pamir plateau—of the Aryan Race, whence emigrated at an epoch much anterior to the XV century B. C.—those who brought to India the language of the Vedas, and to the shores of the Egean Sea the language of the Homeric poems." The specially Iranian exodus, having followed the great separation of the primitive Aryans, could not be earlier than the XIV century B. C. The book of Zoroaster, says Burnouf, "responds at the most to the first times of Indian Brahmanism. Some parts of the Avesta seem older than the rest of the work, without, however, exceeding, or equalling even in antiquity the most ancient Indian hymns." In making some parts of the Avesta contemporaneous with the Rig-Veda, Burnouf places the personal work of Zoroaster between two extremes: the date of the first Vedic hymns, and the date of accension of Brahmanism, that is to say between 3,000 and 800 B. C. The latter is a maximum of chronologic reconciliation, since in the IX Century B. C. the Assyrians under Assur-Nazier-Habal found none but Turanians, when they invaded Iran, says Maspero. Consequently, it might be held that in the IX century B. C., the Iranians were still cantoned in the east of Iran, and that the nation was yet to be constituted. An Anquetil Duperron, depending upon the concordant opinions of numerous Greek, Latin, and Oriental authors, fixes on the VI Century B. C. as the epoch of Zoroaster. Pliny sees Zoroaster's work being accomplished about XXV to XXVI Centuries B. C. Burnouf, Oppert and Spiegel agree with Pliny. "We know not the

DATE OF ZOROASTER'S BIRTH

says Gaffarel. The first Greek writer, who mentions him, is Plato, and he speaks of him as of one who had already lived in times past. Xanthus of Lydia places his birth about XII Century B. C. Pliny thinks it to be a thousand years anterior to that of Moses Hermippos, who rendered his works in Greek places him as far back as fifty, and Eudoxus fifty-six centuries before the taking of Troy. Contemporary scholars, while acknowledging their inability to fix a precise date agree in taking Pliny's testimony as very probable. Thus Zoroaster must have lived XXV to XXVI centuries before Christ." Schoebel thinks his positive existence has not yet been proved, and repeats that the Iranian legislator can but be a myth. In the Izashne—the second book of the Avesta—Zoroaster is called "duta" that is messenger of Divinity. "This word, writes Schoebel, which is the Vedic qualificative for Agni, joined with the signification of Zoroaster's name seems to mean "brilliant splendour." And as the Avesta habitually shows him in close connection with fire, we are almost authorised to conclude that Zoroaster is another Agni or fire personified." After his negation comes the

PLURALITY OF ZOROASTERS.

Berosus believes him to be a Median, Pythagoras a Persian. Suidas reconciles the two views; for him Zoroaster was Perso-Median. Justin, Moses of Khorene, and Ammien Marcellin make of him, King of Bactriana. Max-Muller, Westerguard, Haug and Oppert attribute precisely to his lofty and ardent personality, the great Aryan split whence the exodus resulted, some accepted the reform, others indignant and disdainful preferring to expatriate themselves rather than renounce their faith. Haug contrary to Max-Muller, on this point recognises the name of Zoroaster in the Rig-Veda. Schoebel is for admitting Zoroaster as a modern only because he is neither named in the inscriptions of the Achimenides, nor by Herodotus, who describes the faith of the Persians with such exactitude. Lassen supposes that Zoroaster's name was inserted in the Avesta by the Magi, when they seized Iranian books to make capital out of its religious stuff. Certainly the Avesta was drawn up or given by some one and Anquetil Duperron who establishes the contemporaneity of Zoroaster and the Zend books says: "If it is found that my reasons do not absolutely prove that Zoroaster was the author of the Zend works, it will be enough for scholars to glance at the books themselves to recognise that they are as old as the Persian legislator. M. de Gobineau who makes Zoroaster a contemporary of Darius I admits that

SEVERAL ZOROASTERS

had existed before him." The question writes he, is not to seek in an exact manner the proper name, and personal position of every reformer of ancient Iran; it is enough to know that a belief has been presented, in order to note, perhaps dimly but in every case certainly the passing shadow of the great personality of the author. Thus then there have been indisputably several "Golden-stars—Zaratushtras—who have in shifting agitated the religious scene of Iran, the effect of their successive influences resulting in situations which, in the time of Darius I brought about the rise of the new "Golden-star" for whom particularly the name of Zoroaster is set apart." No chronological affirmation, concludes Gobineau—can be legitimately linked with a word which is less a name than a title of honour, or to speak better a devout endearment. Among the "Golden-stars" there must certainly have been one to begin the series of Zoroaster and the epoch he flourished in must be about the time of the exodus which is said to have taken place 3,000 B.C. Whatever uncertainty may exist as to the geographic point of Iran, where Zoroaster inaugurated his reform, it seems all doubt is set at rest when the question is of determining the place where the reform was effected. It is Balkh where Zoroaster's reform triumphed. Balk has a town is but little mentioned in Zoroastrian books, says Anquetil Duperron, while Iran-Vedj, its rivers, and its mountains, are often named in them. This country was the cradle of monarchy rendered celebrated by the reign of Faridun and Kai-Khosru, whereas Bactriana owed but to Turanian irruptions the honour of being the seat of empire.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 24th June, 1913.

THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS.

THE Socialist propaganda in Australia, which reached its zenith under Mr. Andrew Fisher and the Caucus, has received a severe setback by the recent elections for the Federal Houses of Parliament. Not only has their majority in the legislative chamber disappeared, but the electors have, for the second time, vetoed their quixotic industrial proposals which were to have been brought into operation by certain readjustments of the Constitution. The Labourite movement which had made such remarkable progress until this reverse at the polls dates from the commencement of the present century, and owes its success to the circumstance that the pastoral and commercial classes in whose hands the wealth of the country is centred has practically relinquished politics for more congenial pursuits. Another factor was the evolution of the professional politician, attracted by the stipends which are appended to all Parliamentary seats, as on ordinary working men who could win the suffrages of the multitude by adjusting his views to the popular standpoints had a choice of seats with salaries varying from three hundred to five hundred pounds per annum, far larger emoluments than could be earned by manual labour. A third element so far as the Federal Houses were concerned was that the Liberals who stood for rational forms of government were divided into two parties until a fusion was effected under the conjoint leadership of Messrs. Cook and Deakin. The latter has now retired from active politics, though he was a forceful personality in the recent electoral campaign, and the fortunes of the Liberals are entrusted to his ally who is an ex-miner like the protagonist of the Caucus. As Australian political cognomens are apt to be confusing to outsiders it may be explained that the Caucus is the consolidated body of members in both the Federal Houses who meet before each Parliamentary session and resolve upon the legislation to be undertaken and then vote automatically on each measure tabled for discussion. But the real autocrat of the situation is the Inter-State Labour Conference which assembles periodically and passes its resolutions on to the Cabinet for unhesitating obedience, as any malingerer either in the government or the caucus is certain to lose his seat on the first opportunity.

This is a brief sketch of the political Frankenstein which has held Australia in bondage for three years, and underlying it is a compact system of trades unionism, active in the promotion of strikes, and a strong co-operator in the campaign against capitalism and all forms of monopoly. The complaint of the extremists has been that the Caucus has not legislated fast enough for the production of an artificial millenium which they conceive to be possible by acts of Parliament, and it is possible that this feeling led to cleavages in the recent polling as seats which were regarded as strongholds of socialism have been captured by Liberal candidates. However this may be, the net result is the return of the parties to the House of Representatives in practically equal strength, as there is a difference of but one vote between them. It is obvious that under these conditions party Government in the ordinary acceptation of the term will be impossible and there must be a fresh election if all useful legislation is not to be suspended. All measures have to be initiated in the lower House and passed into the Senate for confirmation or amendment, except money bills which are exempted from revision. A majority of one is not a workable quotient and any Ministry attempting to conduct public affairs with this slender support would have a short run of office. But the situation is further complicated by the fact that in the Senate the Labourites hold more seats than their opponents and are thus in a position to hold up legislation if the Liberals try to govern, or even if the latter win a working majority in the event of a fresh appeal to the electorate. The dissolution, if it occurs, would only affect the lower House, as Senators hold their seats for six years from the date of election and can only be dispossessed when a deadlock has arisen between the two Chambers and the Governor-General decides that a dissolution must occur. It is very possible that matters may eventually reach this stage, but, for the present, the interest in the situation centres in the lower House where parties are equally divided, and there is no independent tail to give assistance to either.

This is one aspect of the Socialist defeat at the polls, but another, and not less important one, is the disapproval of their referendum proposals by the electorate. Two years ago they asked for a popular edict for the amendment of the Commonwealth Constitution, and received a decisive refusal But since then various concessions have been given, such as the baby bonus, increases in old-age pensions, adhesion to the doctrine of Unionist preferences, and the promise of the initiative referendum, which would transfer the right of making legislative proposals from Parliament to the people. It was anticipated that this conciliatory policy would secure a reversal of the previous verdict, but the results of the recent ballot, which was made an addendum to the general election, show that there is no popular desire to allow the Labourites to meddle with the national charter. The principal reason for this refusal is the general belief that the administrative independence of the Colonies would be menaced if any constitutional changes were authorised, and this is a point upon which Australian opinion is strongly consolidated, because unification under a central Government is not one of their ideals. It may come eventually, but the owners of the White Continent are determined to postpone its advent as long as possible, while the prospect of a further expansion of Socialist domination has doubtless influenced their last decision. The acceptance of the Caucus proposals would have given them power to legislate for the transfer of all industries to the State, the idea being that capitalism is hostile to the interests of the working classes and that by making the State a general monopolist it would be possible to found an era of economic prosperity, free from strikes and the class hatred which have wrought so much trouble in Australia. It was also intended to centralise the adjudication of all labour-disputes in the Federal High Court and to interfere in other ways with the autonomous rights of the six partners. But the people have declined to give their mandate for these dubious experiments which, instead of hastening the industrial millenium visualised by the Caucus, would be more likely to usher in a pandemonium of jarring elements not conducive to the progress typified by the national motto. A triennium of Socialism has revealed all its structural defects, and the Australians now comprehend that instead of Government by the people it is an agglomeration of trades unionism and secret societies which compel obedience to their laws, with the Caucus as the boss of the political situation. It is a travesty of constitutional government that even a South American Republic would hesitate to adopt, and that the revolution that has now occurred should indicate the commencement of a new phase in Commonwealth history, if the people adhere to their present mood and resolve to eliminate Socialism and its fantastic dreams of industrial and communistic equality from their national politics.

INDIAN ASYLUM WARDERS.

THROUGHOUT Indian lunatic asylums a constant difficulty is found in the recruiting of suitable men for the responsible duties of warders. One cannot open an asylum report without finding reference to the subject, and it is sometimes added that until it is possible to increase the low rate of pay, which is now offered, the difficulty is likely to remain insuperable. We are, therefore, interested in an attempt, which is being made in the Punjab, to improve the warder service. There, during last year, experience was unfortunate. Two murders were committed by lunatics, and assaults by patients were frequent, a state of affairs for which the Superintendent blames the inferior quality of the attendants. There was naturally in the absence of any European attendant special difficulty with male European inmates, and Government has sanctioned the employment of one additional European attendant and two additional Indians. It is hoped to obtain for the latter appointments men of the type of old soldiers, "who will supply that element of firmness tempered with consideration, which the Superintendent desires." We should think a more suitable type could hardly be selected, but the question is whether the inducements offered by the authorities in return for what is generally regarded as distasteful employment will be sufficient to attract this class. We are not told what pay it is proposed to offer, but, if the Punjab finds it possible to obtain these men and employ them with advantage even at some increased cost, we shall hope to see similar action in other provinces. Complaints have been made in the past of the warder service in Bombay, and, although we believe that to some extent it has been improved, the authorities at Poona should not lose sight of this Punjab experiment. In other respects, it may be added, the Punjab asylum's report was satisfactory. There was a reduced number of deaths, although curiously the rate of sickness showed a considerable increase, but, principal of all, the number of patients, who were able to take their discharge as cured, showed an extraordinary increase from 87 to 155. This happily coincided with a larger number of admissions, a circumstance which Government regards as indicating increased confidence in the methods of treatment.

HORSE SUPPLY FOR THE ARMY.

STILL another scheme has been added to the long list of those, which have been formed, for the adequate supply of horses to the Army. This is in conjunction with an association organised ten years ago for the encouragement by masters of hounds of horse-breeding. According to the new adjunct, masters of hunts will become the medium between the War Office and breeders. The suggestion that the customer should thus be in direct co-operation with the producer was made by the Board of Agriculture recently to the Master of Hounds Imperial Horse Supply Association, whose scheme of military horse-breeding, registered ten years ago, has reached a high pitch of efficiency. Two thousand breeders, a London correspondent writes, have signed an agreement declaring their readiness to work the scheme and more than 1,000 others will give practical support directly the Government adopt it. Moreover members of the Remount Department of the War Office are in favour of the principle, and nearly 100 masters of hounds have become presidents of local branches and members of the central council. The scheme briefly is that to each breeding branch the War Office could issue yearly a declaration of the type of animal required for registration. Registration certificates should be disposed of at local shows and the holders of them would become entitled to half-yearly cash premiums. If the War Office should decide to purchase a horse a declaration to that effect would have to be made by May 15th of the animal's third year. The sum of £53 is suggested as the standard amount for payment, that figure being fixed on the basis of the animal attaining five years old. The actual amount paid to the owner would be the difference between the standard amount and the total of the premium advances already made to the owner.

CENTENARIAN CHEESES.

A FRENCH agricultural paper informs us that in the little village of Osmonts, there is a family which possesses an heirloom cheese manufactured in 1765. This is in accordance with the custom which exists in the Swiss cantons of Valais and Vaud, where Gruyer cheeses are made, for each family possesses an ancestral cheese of great size. This cheese is handed on from one generation to another, being brought up from its cellar only on great occasions such as weddings and christenings. How the good folk of the cantons must reverence its wrinkles, admire its venerable whisker-like adornments, aye, and perhaps listen to its profound "talk." To see this patriarchal delicacy with the hoar of ages on its noble rind, brought up from the dim recesses of a cellar, must be a moving sight—in more ways than one. And the wedding merry-makers do not linger in its presence, it can only be out of their sense of reverential respect! Tusser in his "Five hundred points of Good Husbandry," tells Ciss, the dairymaid, that she must carefully keep the ten guests, Gehazi, Lot's wife, Argus, Town Piper, Crispin, Lazarus, Esau, Mary Maudlin, Gentiles, and bishops from her cheeses Gehazi, because a cheese should never be dead white, like Gehazi; Lot's wife, because a cheese should not be too salt, like Lot's wife; Argus, because a cheese should not be full of eyes, like Argus; Tom Piper, because a cheese should not be hoven and "puffed" like the puffed cheeks of a piper; Crispin, because a cheese should not be leathery, as if for a cobbler's use; Lazarus, because a cheese should not be poor, like Lazarus; Esau, because a cheese should not be hairy, like Esau; Mary Maudlin, because a cheese should not be full of whey, as Mary Maudlin was full of tears; Gentiles, because a cheese should not be full of gentils; Bishops, because a cheese should not be made of burnt milk or milk "banned by a bishop." The dairymaids of Valais and Vaud who years and years ago made these cheese, which have attained a more than ripe old age, did not, we are sure, need Tusser's good advice, or their handiwork would not live after them as it does.

RECRUITING.

The next serious matter, which the War Office will have to face at once, is the recruiting problem. The heavy demands for the trooping season which recently closed left the huge majority of the Home battalions like the proverbial "squeezed lemon" denuded of their best junior non-commissioned officers and best men to meet the needs of the foreign service battalions. Since then recruiting has not come up to expectation as there are only three months now to go until the next trooping season commences, the problem is where to get the men? The Home battalions should now be over strength to meet the demands of next season. As a matter of fact few of them are, and many are below establishment. The deficit is said to be anything up to 8,000 men. And Foreign establishments are not up to strength.

IN honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's birthday, the ships in harbour were gaily decked and flags flew on the Government offices.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya" with the outward Mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

NAWAB FARIDOON JANG BAHADUR, C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Secretary, who returned from Ooty last Tuesday, is suffering from heat stroke. He arrived at Secunderabad in a semi-conscious condition, but is now getting much better and expects to return to his duties in a week's time. H. H. the Nizam has been twice to see the Nawab.

MILITARY MATTERS.

FLYING PAST.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 30.

The Royal Flying Corps were again much in evidence at the King's Birthday Parade at Aldershot, and the fly past of the Corps seems now to have taken its place as a recognised item in the programmes of ceremonial, wherever detachments of air-craft are stationed. Some dozen aeroplanes passed the saluting base, first on wheels, and then under their own steam or whatever may be the aeronautic equivalent expression. Two airships followed the aeroplanes in the fly past, their engines making an almost deafening noise as they flew low past the flag. The handling of the air-craft was smart and workmanlike, and the army may well be proud of its youngest arm which, despite the way in which it is handicapped by insufficient mechanics has pilots as good at their job, as can be found anywhere. Colonel Seely has been compelled to acknowledge, that his optimistic forecast has not been realized; for one reason or another the four dozen aeroplanes ordered had not been delivered, and all in there are only 126 instead of 148 machines on the roll at present. As this number includes a good many, which could only be flown at more than ordinary risk, it represents a fiction for Parliamentary purposes and not the effective strength for the use of the corps. The manner in which the total of our air-craft was suddenly inflated, without adding to the effective strength of the corps, has been subjected to so much criticism, that it is unlikely that recourse will be had to such methods again, and, as the promised machines are delivered, the efficiency of the Flying Corps will increase, as every effort is being made to provide them with the best and most up-to-date aeroplane in the market. A good deal of dissatisfaction is expressed in aeronautic circles about the administration of the Home Office rules framed under the Aerial Navigation Act, and it is urged that, if the Home Office cannot arrange for a less rigid enforcement of the restrictions as regards flying over prohibited areas, the aeroplane industry in England will suffer considerably. A case in point is the Circuit of London race which was fixed for to-morrow, but had to be abandoned as the Home Office refused to issue the necessary permits. From London to the mouth of the Thames it is impossible to cross the river without passing through one or more of the prohibited areas, which bars the course from Hendon by way of Kempton Park, Epsom, Parfleet, Epping, High Badnet, back to Hendon—which was used last year, and, moreover, it is practically impossible to lay out an alternative course, which will not transgress forbidden limits. Similarly the rules practically bar nearly the whole coast-line for testing hydroplanes. This was a result which was hardly contemplated when the Aerial Act was passed, and there is little reason to doubt, that, when the case is fairly represented to the authorities, it will be found possible to arrive at a working arrangement whereby the objects of the Act will be attained, with undue interference with Home aeronautics, with its reflex action on the Home industry, which is not very robust, and requires assistance rather than hindrance, if we are ever to become self-contained in the matter of air-craft manufacture. The refusal of the Home Office to grant a permit for Saturday's race is probably the result of an imperfect representation of the case, and belated application. The proposed course runs through a part of the country which is nearly all taboo; and both the Admiralty and War Office would have to be consulted before permission was accorded. When the matter comes to be thoroughly threshed out, it will doubtless be possible to find excellent courses in various parts of England, where airmen can race as much as they wish without going through the heart of the prohibited areas; though not perhaps with Hendon as a base, and consequently wanting in the convenience, and accessibility from town, which means good gates and financial success.

BALLOTING FOR SERVICE.

A really striking debate on military affairs was begun by Lord Galway bringing in a bill of his own to fill up the glaring deficiencies in the Territorial Army by applying the principle of the Ballot. Nobody on either side seemed enamoured of that particular way of filling up the shortage, and, sooth to say, it has obvious disadvantages which were pointed out by various speakers. But Lord Galway had done something in providing a peg for a frank discussion of the subject. Lord Haldane once again referred to his education scheme and declared that no system of education would be complete that did not include physical training, a remark which won the approval of Lord Lansdowne, who said it would provide good material partially trained in case of trouble. An idea so fraught with the germs of militarism would hardly have passed without strong protest from a certain section in the Commons, but in the Lords it was allowed to go unchallenged. The frequency, with which the subject of our Home Defences has been discussed in both Houses has not been without its effect on public opinion, which is gradually becoming educated in the matter, and is no longer so absolutely certain that the voluntary system is the only system that accords with the spirit of the nation, and amply suffices for our needs. It is a significant fact, that three successful candidates at recent bye-elections have boldly announced their belief in some form of national service, a creed which not so very long ago would have barred their road to Westminster. It would be going too far to regard the result of these elections as the commencement of a demand for an alteration in the method of raising the forces for Home Defence, but all the same it shows that a very considerable modification has taken place in the views of a large portion of the Electorate on the subject, and a change is in progress which may have very far-reaching effects in the not very distant future.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A crisis has arisen between the authorities of the War Office and the National Rifle Association, which cannot fail to affect the future of the Bisley Meeting, and the existence in its present form of the N. R. A. The Army Council have issued what is practically an ultimatum to the Council of National Rifle Association in regard to the future regulations for carrying out the great competition at Bisley such as the King's Prize and the St. George's contest. If the proposals of the Army Council are carried into effect, they will revolutionise rifle shooting and practice throughout the King's Dominions wherever riflemen practise for the Bisly competitions. Briefly, the Army Council propose that the King's Prize for 1914 and future years shall be thrown open to all ranks of His Majesty's Service, Navy, Army, and Territorials, and that the contest shall be carried out on the basis of the "Standard List." This proposal has caused much perturbation in the ranks of National Rifle Association officials, and three conferences between the members of the N. R. A. Council and the Army Council have been held recently on the subject. It is not difficult to foresee what the ultimate result will be. The National Rifle Association though self-controlled and managed largely dependent on the existance of the Army Council in the matter of ammunition, markers, register-keepers, and range officers, and the withdrawal of that assistance would render it a matter of extreme difficulty to run the great rifle meeting successfully. This is not the first time that the War Office have put pressure on the council of the N. R. A. to make changes with a view to rendering the competition more practical from a service point of view, though possibly the Army Council are taking a stronger line this time than was taken on former occasions. It is not surprising that the officials of the N. R. A. do not like any appearance of restriction on their independence, but it is obvious that the assistance given by the Army Council is given in view of the stimulus to musketry efficiency afforded by the competitions at Bisley. So long as these contests are in the main arranged so as to encourage efficiency with the rifle on lines of practical ability for service, and the conditions of entry are such as to throw the competitions open to the largest possible number of men of Army and Navy services, the services are getting a return for the assistance given, and the Army Council gains by the general increase in musketry efficiency. Restrictions, which detract from this value and limit the use of the meeting from a service point of view, naturally invite the intervention of the Army Council—which is not appreciated by the N. R. A. who set great store on their independence, and see in every fresh proposal from the Army Council an attempt to gain complete control of the Association. That this is largely imaginary requires no demonstration. It is about the last thing the War Office would desire, to assume the duties of the Association, but it is quite understandable, that they should consider it expedient to have an advisory voice in the general management so far as it affects the services, and should be ready to use the power they possess to ensure that the advice tendered is not ignored in points, which are essential, if the best value is to be obtained from the Bisley Meeting.

A NEW BULLET.

The very latest thing in bullets is the invention of Major Leuz of the German Army, and is specially designed for offensive action against air-ships. It is a steel tube containing a composition under pressure, which, on the bullet piercing the envelope of a dirigible, is released and ignited by a sensitive cap. At a recent trial against small balloons the results of the experimental firing were highly successful. In every case of a hit the balloon was set on fire. It has been constructed to fit the old pattern German rifle of 435 bore, and there are, it is reported, difficulties about adopting in for use with a smaller bore rifle; if, therefore, it is decided to adopt the invention, the issue will be restricted to the men of the air-sections and to the detachments in charge of balloon guns, their rifles being bored out to suit the new projectile. If it is found in practice to give results as satisfactory as it has done at experimental trials, it will mark a distinct advance in aerial-warfare, introducing a more effective limit on the operations of air-craft than anything at present in existence. Hitherto the air-ship has rather prided itself on its comparative immunity from rifle attack owing to the system of air-tight compartments which provided safety against entire collapse even if a considerable number of them were pierced by bullets. When one hit sets fire to the envelope the chance of escape of the crew from destruction is small until an envelope of new inflamable material is devised to take the place of easily ignited coverings now in use.

JUMPING.

Colonel Paul Kenna scored an excellent win in the jumping for the King's Cup at Olympia. In the three rounds he only lost a mark and half. Harmony is a fine natural jumper and has been thoroughly well-schooled, and was ridden as Paul Kenna can ride. Horse and rider were as near perfection as possible, and the first round was without a fault. The jumping, on the whole, was a distinct improvement on former years, and showed that much more time had been devoted to preparation than has been the case in the past. There is every prospect of our making a better show this year in the open competitions for King Edward's Cup. It has take the British Officers a long time to realize, that, whatever he may be in the hunting field, he has a good deal to learn of the tricks of the trade in the showring. Now that he has realized the fact, there is little doubt, that the Army will give the foreign competitors all they can do, and perhaps a bit more to remove the Cup in the international competition.

CANADIAN DREADNOUGHTS.

Mr. Churchill has declined to be drawn on the subject of what action is proposed in regard to the three Canadian Dreadnoughts which have not materialized, and the construction of which seems to have been postponed indefinitely. Beyond assuring the House that the matter is receiving, and will receive, the attention of the Admiralty, the first Lord would say nothing. It is, however, obvious that, unless he is prepared to eat his own words and stultify what he quoted as the considered opinion of the Admiralty, he will have to take action and early action. When the naval shipbuilding rates are discussed in the House of Commons at an early date, it will be necessary for the First Lord, in accordance with his promise, to make fresh appreciation of the situation. Developments of the nature, to which he referred in his speech introducing the Naval Estimates as possible arising, have arisen, and require to be dealt with on the lines which he then fore-

(Continued on page 9.)

DIPLOMACY FAILS.

BULGARIAN TERMS REJECTED.

ANOTHER APPEAL BY SERVIA

QUEEN OF GREECE ORGANIZING HOSPITALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, June 22.

The semi-official journal *Bulgaria* declares that Servia's rejection of Bulgaria's proposals brings diplomatic negotiations to a close. The task now remains to find a more efficacious means for the settlement of their differences.

BELGRADE, June 22.

It was Bulgaria's conditions of the 18th instant that Servia rejected yesterday.

The Servian Minister at the same time again urged the unconditional acceptance of the Servian proposals of the 12th instant. He declared that demobilisation was the only means of avoiding an armed conflict, and added that Servia was willing to accept arbitration, but not on the basis of the agreement made before the war.

SOFIA, June 22.

The Servian Minister has left.

BELGRADE, June 23.

The Cabinet has again resigned.

ATHENS, June 23.

The Queen, at the last moment, has deferred her proposed departure for Germany, owing to the bad turn which affairs in the Balkans have taken. Her Majesty is now occupied in the re-establishment of the war hospitals, which were organised under her patronage.

The King returned to Salonika last night.

SHEFKET PASHA'S MURDER.

TWENTY PERSONS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.

A court-martial has sentenced to death twenty persons alleged to have been accomplices in the assassination of Mahmud Shefket Pasha.

AEROPLANES COLLIDE.

THREE AVIATORS INJURED.

VIENNA, JUNE 22.

At the international flying meeting at Aspern today two aeroplanes collided at a height of 120feet. Both were smashed.

Two aviators were seriously injured, while another sustained slight injuries.

LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, June 22.

Canada beat South Africa in the first round of the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis competition by three events to one.

ASSASSINATION AT BASRA.

BASRA, June 22.

A band of Arabs assassinated the commandant of the troops here, when landing on the night of the 20th insant.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, June 22.

The P. and O. s. s. "Himalaya" left at 8 p. m. today for Bombay, with the outward mails of the 13th instant.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

OBJECTION TO LAY-OUT OF PRODUCE YARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 23.

The question whether the Karachi Port Trustees are called upon to provide stacking areas for small merchants as well as for big merchants has been raised by the Karachi Chamber of Indian Merchants, whose Chairman lately wrote to the Port Trust, stating that his Committee was of opinion that the Board's decision to divide the area of the whole produce yard into plots of 4,000 square yards each put a very large number of firms altogether in an awkward position, in that they had either to accept a plot larger than what their requirements demanded or to go without it, and that, on the other hand, the division proposed by his Committee and originally decided on by the Board of Trustees would meet the needs of all; and adding that his Committee requested that, in view of the important nature of the case, the Board would see its way to reconsider the resolution and decide on a lay-out, tending greatly to the convenience and requirements of local merchants.

In regard to the foregoing representations the Trustees resolved that the Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber be informed that the Board regretted they were unable to alter the lay-out of the yard already decided upon, as to do so would greatly increase the cost, reduce the area, and make the 2,000 square yard plinths asked for too narrow to be properly workable.

RELIGION IN GOA.

STATE GRANTS TO BE ABOLISHED.

BY GRADUAL REDUCTION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, June 22.

The Minister for the Colonies is proposing gradual reductions of the State grants for religion in Portuguese India, until they are completely abolished. The saving thus effected will go directly into the Lisbon treasury.

SIR G. F. WILSON.

FAREWELL DINNER BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 23.

His Excellency the Viceroy gave a farewell dinner to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson to-night. There was a brilliant gathering, about sixty-two people being present, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces the Chief Commander of Delhi, members of Viceroy's Executive Council and other high officials.

In proposing the health of Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at the farewell dinner the Viceroy referred in appreciative terms to the personal sacrifice he was making in retiring before his term of office expired, in order to enable his successor to get well into the saddle before the strenuous work of preparing the Budget began. His Excellency said Sir Guy had held his high and honourable post to the general satisfaction. It was a difficult post, as it required proficiency in the art of saying "no" with the least possible friction. The cerberus of the Finance Department had never been lulled to sleep, but Sir Guy had never had a reasonable case put before him without giving it sympathetic consideration. His Excellency referred to the general success which had attended Sir Guy's financial administration and made reference to the time when he was himself recently incapacitated. His Excellency concluded: "Sir Guy as a senior member of my Council and Vice-President of my Legislative Council did not fail me but worked hard that affairs should go on as smoothly as though nothing had happened. For this I am grateful and appreciative. The Viceroy concluded with saying that he was personally losing a true friend and a most loyal and helpful colleague, and that Sir Guy could carry away the good wishes of all in his retirement."

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson thanked the Viceroy for his kind words and feelingly acknowledged the many acts of kindness he had received at the hands of His Excellency.

A MOSQUE IN DANGER.

UNIVERSAL OUTCRY REGARDING CAWNPORE MATTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, June 23.

The Raja of Mahmoodabad, at the request of the local Mohamedans, recently visited Cawnpore to inspect the mosque in Machhli Bazar, a small portion of which the local authorities propose to acquire for the new sanitary road. The Raja Saheb, after inspecting the mosque, had an interview with the District Magistrate.

Various Moslem associations have protested against the proposed acquisition and the matter has been taken up by nearly every Moslem paper in India.

NAPIER MEMORIAL.

TO BE ERECTED BY KARACHI PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, June 23.

The trustees of the Karachi Port Trust have decided to erect, at a cost of about £500, an obelisk of Scotch red granite 15 feet high and 4 feet square at the base, in a single piece of stone, as a memorial of Sir Charles Napier.

AIR PERIL IN WAR.

NIGHT MARCH BY KARACHI VOLUNTEERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 23.

On the idea that the introduction of aviation into military tactics will compel armies to march at night to conceal their movements, the Sind Volunteer Rifles did a night and were on the move from about 10 p. m. till 1 p. m. They finished by charging the golf house.

MORE STRIKE THREATS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 23.

The deputation in connection with the men locked out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has left for Ootacamund to interview the Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras. The result will be known to-morrow. If it is unsatisfactory another strike will be announced, and if the second strike fails, a third and a fourth will be called until every man locked out has been unconditionally reinstated.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

TWO BUILDINGS BURNT DOWN.

LOSS OF RS. 89,000.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 23.

A fire broke out in the boarding house known as "Astor House" in Merchant-street at 3 o'clock this morning.

With a strong breeze, the flames spread to the two-storeyed premises of the Burma Pictorical Press at which the *Times of Burma* and the *Sunday Times* are printed, destroying both the buildings.

Mr. Barton, proprietor of the press, estimates his loss at Rs. 74,000, which was not covered by insurance. The loss of the other building, which was completely gutted, is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

LORD PENTLAND UNWELL.

TOUR POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, June 23.

The following Press communique has been issued this morning, under date June 21st :—

His Excellency the Governor is laid up with a severe chill and cannot at present be certain of being able to fulfil his immediate engagements, particularly those of his projected tour in Salem, Anantapur and Bellary Districts. He has, therefore, most reluctantly decided that the postponement of his tour till a later date is unavoidable. His Excellency deeply regrets the inconvenience which this postponement must involve to those who have been preparing to receive him in the several towns and districts to be visited.

BURMA BANK CASE.

PRISONERS TO APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The three accused in the Bank of Burma case now intend appealing to the Privy Council against the decision of the Full Bench of the Chief Court which dismissed the applications to revise the findings of the Sessions Judge on the points of alleged misdirection.

THE BARISAL CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 23.

The hearing of the Conspiracy Case was resumed this morning, before the Additional Magistrate, when the examination of pleader Shamchurn Dutt was resumed. The witness read the statement made to him by the approver Rajani. In this statement the approver described Kushangal, Kakuria and Biranjal dacoities.

Mr. Jamini Mohun Das, Additional Magistrate of Midnapur and the father of the approver Girendra Mohun Das, examined, corroborated the account by Girendra of the find of arms and documents in Girendra's box and corroborated also the statement made by the approver Girendra.

The eldest son and the wife of Mr. Jamini Mohun Das corroborated the incidents regarding the find of cartridges and other things in the box of the approver Girendra.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 23.

According to the present plan, Mr. Dudley B. Myers, the President of the European Defence Association, will be leaving Simla on tour on the 29th instant and as the interests of the Association will take him first to Karachi he hopes to arrive here on the 1st July.

PALITANA FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Administrator, Palitana State, and President of the Palitana Flood Relief Fund, while gratefully acknowledging the generous assistance which is being given by charitable gentlemen towards alleviating the distress caused by the late flood, desires to bring to their notice that if they send assistance in money or kind to be distributed broadcast in the town there is every possibility of more than half the charitable assistance being misdirected.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of assisting the real sufferers from the calamity are requested to send such assistance to the Administrator or Secretary of the Relief Fund, when they may rest assured that their charity will reach the really needy persons.

A largely attended meeting of Gondal citizens was held for the object of raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers in the Palitana flood disaster. The Diwan-saheb, who presided, announced that their Highnesses the Thakorsaheb and Ranisaheb had been pleased to subscribe Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 500 respectively. The subscriptions raised on the spot brought the total to Rs. 6,250.

PATRIKA CONTEMPT CASE.

WRITER'S IGNORANCE OF LAW.

QUESTION OF THE PRINTER'S LIABILITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The hearing of the motion for contempt of court against the printer of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* was resumed before a special bench of the High Court to-day.

Mr. Chuckerbutty, continuing his address, read two of the articles, one of which said that the judgment of the High Court would carry public confidence, whereas the judgment of a moffusil magistrate would not.

Chief Justice : Is there not a comparison between two courts one of which is not in existence ?

Mr. Chuckerbutty: Yes, it is a suggestion made on a confusion of ideas and misinformation as to ignorance of law.

Mr. Justice Stephen : Throughout all these articles the writer displays his ignorance of law ?

Mr. Chuckerbutty : Yes.

Chief Justice : He is ignorant both as to the tribunal which will try it and conditions under which it would come to the High Court. It cannot come to the High Court at the instance of Government, because Government would prefer it or because the party would prefer it. It can only come to the High Court if Government come to the conclusion that it is necessary in the interests of peace and order.

Mr. Chuckerbutty : Yes.

Proceeding he said that to constitute contempt, the intentions of the writer either expressed or which could be gathered from words used must be to prejudice the person being tried.

Concluding his argument Mr. Chuckerbutty said : It is abundantly clear that the printer said that he was not cognizant of these articles but he was legally responsible. Under the circumstances, I submit that even if these articles are offensive in the sense that they are likely to be considered under the summary jurisdiction of your Lordsip's Court, the printer is not the person in whose presence they ought to be considered at all, specially after the attempt to go against the editor and manager had proved abortive.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST.

The Advocate-General in reply said that in the public interest there was very great gravity and reality in them. As to the alleged innocence of the printer, he said, these proceedings were in vindication of public justice with the object that pending legal proceeding in the courts should proceed without the interference which the law prohibited. If he was innocent he should have offered at the earliest opportunity an unqualified and unreserved apology. Instead, however he had asked their Lordships' opinion as to whether or not these articles were a fair comment on a matter of public interest.

Chief Justice: It is your case that the articles merit imprisonment ?

Advocate-General : That is essentially a matter for your Lordship's judgment. This I do submit, that, taking the whole of the articles together, giving them their plain and obvious meaning, reading nothing into them and abstracting nothing from them, I ask your Lordship to say that they are of an extremely serious and grave nature, and do tend according to authorities to obstruct due administration of justice.

Chief Justice : They would merit imprisonment or fine or both ?

Advocate-General: On the authorities, lesser offences have been so visited with these penalties. In this case Government have in no sense come before you as prosecutors but in vindication of public interest and justice. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

CONCESSION IN INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 23.

The Punjab University has conceded to the candidate for Intermediate Examinations in Arts and Oriental Faculties who has passed in all but one subjet and has obtained not less than twenty-five per cent. In that subject, the right to take up the examination again in that subject only. This concession is only allowed to candidates who continue to read in the college.

SIMLA NEWS.

GUESTS AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 23.

Rev. C. F. Andrews, who is now staying at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, will leave Simla on the 24th for Delhi.

The Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga left Simla yesterday for Ranchi. He will halt at Ajodhya and Bankipore en route.

Sir James Meston, Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, arrived at Simla to-day and is staying at Viceregal Lodge as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes ; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night ; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

ELECTION SUIT.

RULE ON IMPERIAL COUNCILLORS.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITY OF BENGAL MEMBERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At the High Court, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. C. R. Das applied on behalf of Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu for a rule calling upon the Hon. the Maharaja of Nashipur and the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea to show cause why they should not be restrained from exercising their powers and functions as Non-official Additional Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

Mr. Das said that this was a suit for a declaration that the election held on the 14th February last was void and invalid and for an injunction upon the defendants. Under the rules all members who were elected as Non-official Additional Members of his Excellency the Governor's Legislative Council in Bengal were to elect two members to the Viceroy's Council. At the election certain two members who had voted had not taken the oath which it was necessary to take under Regulation 7 framed under the Indian Councils Act.

Mr. Justice Fletcher : Can the Court interfere in this matter ?

Mr. Das : This is one of the questions which will be raised by the other side.

Mr. Justice Fletcher : What does the Imperial Statute say ?

Mr. Das then referred to Statute 9 of Edward VII, Chap. 4.

Mr. Justice Fletcher : It is not ousting the jurisdiction of the Civil Court ?

Mr. Das : Not at all.

Mr. Justice Fletcher ; Is there any other section ?

Mr. Das : That is the only Act.

Mr. Justice Fletcher : It is a matter of public interest and ought to be argued.

A rule was issued returnable in a fortnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY STATION ORDERS.

By Lieut-Colonel H. Lowther.

The following Arrivals and Departures, reported at Bombay.

(Northern Army.)

Arrivals.—Captain H. K. Woods, 1st Bn. the Prince of Wale's Volunteers, (South Lancashire Regiment) Capt. R. G. Campbell, Royal Artillery, Lieut. R. S. Ellis, Royal Horse Artillery Major L. A. Watson, 74th Punjabis.

Departures.—Major L. H. Bennett, Supply and Transport Corps, Capt F. L. Bennett, Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain R. Heinneman, 84th Punjabis, Lieut J. F. P. Butler, 4th Bn. The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lt.-Col. C. R, Elliott 30th Lancers, (Gordon's Horse) Lieut. C. A. L. Brownlow, Royal Field Artillery, Capt D. G. Ridgeway, Staff, Capt. R. H. Bott. Indian Medical Service, Capt. J. G. B. Allardyce, Royal Horse Artillery Lieut. M. Eccles, 2nd Bn. The East-Yorkshire Regiment, Major-Genl. G. J. Younghusband, K. C. I. E., Staff,

(Southern Army.)

Arrival.—Capt. M. J. Quirke, Indian Medical Service.

Departures.—Lt.-Col. J. A. Douglas 39th King George's Own Central India Horse Major A. W. N. Raven, 117th, Mahrattas, Major E. E. Preston, Supply and Transport Corps. Major A. G. Bremner, Royal Engineers, Lieut, J. S. Sill, 2nd. Bn. The Buffs, (East Kent Regiment) Lieut. R. A. Addlington, 26th King's Own Light Cavalry.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

(By Colonel W. R. Marshall.)

Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B. C. M. C. D. S. O., having assumed Command of the Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th June, the Command of the Brigade devolves on Colonel W. R. Marshall, 1st. Bn. The Sherwood Foresters.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted Station leave as under :—Captain F. H. James, Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 8 days from 23rd to 30th June.

Owing to the paucity of field Officers, Captain B. Lamb, 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is placed on the Field Officer's duty roster,

The undermentioned troops having arrived from Deolali, are taken on the strength of the Garrison from the 17th instant 79th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, 1 officer, and 66 other ranks.

Duties for the week ending 29th June—Field Officer, Captain H, B. Stevenson, 2nd Rajputs. Next for duty, Captain B. Lamb, R. G. A. Medical officer, Captain A. Hendry, R. A. M. C. Next for duty, Major J. Hennessy, R. A. M. C.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

The "Pioneer" understands that the survey of the Mohammerah-Khoramabad Railway, which will open up the Karun Valley at the head of the Persian Gulf, will be completed with as little delay as possible. This is an "All British" project and when the formal concession for construction is given by the Persian Government the capital will be at once forthcoming. There was a reference to this important project at the Central Asian Society's annual dinner on the 9th instant, Lord Inchcape expressing the belief that great developments would occur in Western Persia when the line should have been built. Lord Ronaldshay remarked that Lord Inchcape was understood to be interested in the Mohammerah-Khoramabad Railway; and it may be taken that such is the case and that Lord Inchcape will show his usual energy and resource in promoting its construction. Khoramabad in the Bakhtiari hills will prove to be only the temporary terminus : the range to the east will certainly be crossed sooner or later and access thus be gained to the districts south and south-west of Teheran. But pending such extentions the British company which builds the line from Mohammerah through Ahwaz Shuster and Dizful to Khoramabad will have no cause to regret their enterprise. A great development of trade is bound to follow, British and Indian imports being poured into Western Persia, which will in turn exert a pacifying influence over the tribesmen of Luristan and the Bakhtiari districts. There is nothing like a railway in Eastern countries to ensure peaceful and orderly government, and this is what Persia sadly needs.

AKOLA DISASTER.

CASE AGAINST GUARD BEZONJI.

EVIDENCE BY PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, June 23.

The case against guard Bezonji, in connection with the Boregaon collision case, who is charged with endangering the safety of passengers, came up for hearing today, before Major Plowden. Mr. J. R. James, Superintendent of the Railway Police, prosecuted, and the accused was defended by Mr. Cama.

It was explained to the accused that as the Court had taken cognisance of the case against him under Section 190 (C) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, he was entitled under Section 191 of the same Act to have the case transferred to some other magistrate. The counsel for the accused asked that the case be transferred to the Sessions, and if this request was not granted, to the court of another magistrate. The magistrate has, therefore, transferred the case for disposal to the court of Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate.

Mr. James has been accordingly directed to produce the accused before Mr. Slaney today, and to take the magistrate's orders for disposal.

LATER.

The case of the guard Bezonji, transferred to the Court of Mr. Slaney, First Class Magistrate, by Major Plowden this morning, came up for hearing in the afternoon.

The first witness, who was examined for the prosecution, was Mr. Barton. He said: The disaster happened on the 30th April at 5 a. m. I was in charge of the district on the day of the accident. I got the message regarding the accident from the special assistant guard. The message said: "256 Up and 322 Up goods collided and line blocked and few passengers injured." I was at Bhusawal when I received the message. I went down to Boregaon at eight o'clock in the morning and reached Boregaon at thirteen o'clock. I saw the wreckage of the two trains. A joint enquiry was held in this connection. This joint enquiry took place on the 3rd May. I was a member of the joint enquiry.

Magistrate: Mr. James, what are the rules for protecting trains ?

Witness : The rules are given in this book (the book was produced by witness). This book is called "Working Instructions." The equipment of a guard working a train is detailed in rule 68. It includes a supply of detonators.

DISTRICT ENGINEER EXAMINED.

Mr. Steedman was the next witness examined. In his evidence he stated: I am in charge of Nagpur and Bhusawal districts. I am the District Engineer. I am in charge of the line at Bhusawal. I have been such since March last. I received information about two in the afternoon about the accident. I was also a member of the joint enquiry held at Bhusawal. The distance between Katepurna and Boregaon is 5 miles, 27 chains, 55 links, or 5 miles, 605 yards. The accident occurred about 75 feet from the 375 mile post on the Bombay side. The distance between Katepurna booking office and the scene of the occurrence is 4 1-2 miles, and between the latter and Boregaon booking office 4,417 feet. The distance from Boregaon booking office to the outer signal on Boregaon station on the Katepurna side is 1,157 feet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cama, witness said : I calculated the distances to be about 23 feet from the scene of the disaster where the engine was lying on the Nagpur side. This point has been taken as the nearest point of the accident as the point of the accident could not be ascertained. I saw much debris on the Nagpur side of the engine.

Atmaram, Assistant Station Master, Katepurna, the third witness, in his examination-in-chief, said : I was on duty in Katepurna station on 30th April from twelve midnight to twelve noon. No. 322 goods train arrived at 3-52 in the morning. I got the line clear signal from Boregaon station for 322 Up goods. I handed over the ball token to guard Bezonji. No. 322 Up goods left Katepurna for Boregaon at 4-5 in the morning. I made the time entry in the block book. No. 356 Up train arrived at Katepurna at 4-52 a. m. I got "line clear" from Boregaon for 356 Up. I blocked the line and obtained ball token No. 7. I gave ball token No. 7 to guard O'Neill to hand over to the driver. I have entered the time in the register book.

GUARD OF THE PASSENGER TRAIN.

Guard O'Neil was the next witness examined. In his statement he said he was a guard and had 23 years' service on the G. I. P. Railway. He was the guard of No. 356 passenger train. He took charge of the train at Badnera station. No. 356 Up was timed to leave Badnera at 2-50 in the morning but left at 3-10 a. m. and arrived near Boregaon at 4-52. The Assistant Station Master at Katepurna blocked the line to Boregaon in witness's presence and took the ball token. He signed the block book. The number of the ball token was No. 7. The Assistant Station Master handed over the ball token to witness who, in turn, handed it to a porter to be given to the driver of the train. The driver's name was O'Connor. No. 356 Up train reached Boregaon at 4-55 a. m. The scheduled time for the train to run was 11 minutes between Katepurna and Boregaon. Witness' train ran into No. 322 Up goods near the Boregaon outer signal. Witness was looking out of the brake-van for the signal when he was knocked back and afterwards thrown out. The collision occurred at 5-8 in the morning. He remembered it well, as when he got up after being stunned he looked at his watch and saw it was 5-20. He is not sure if it was 5-8 when the accident occurred. When he regained consciousness it was dark. He could not see the arms of the semaphore but saw the green light. His attention was drawn to it by the driver.

They were then 80 yards from the engine. He was not able to see the post of the outer signal. He did not hear any fog signals before the collision. Neither did the driver or the brakesman of the train inform him of having heard any.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cama, witness said that he was in the rear brake-van

(Continued on page 8.)

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

IMMIGRATION.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, June 9.

An animated and interesting debate occurred at the closing session of the Presbyterian Assembly, Adelaide on the question of the inclusion of a conscience clause in the Defence Act. At the last annual meeting of the Council of Churches, two motions bearing on the compulsory clauses of the Act were submitted by Mr. E. Ashby (a member of the Society of Friends), but after discussion the council resolved to transmit the motions to the various church assemblies or conferences for consideration. The motions brought forward by Mr. Ashby were : "That the Council of Churches views with concern the probable prosecution, under the Commonwealth Defence Act, of Australian citizens for being true to their conscience. It expresses sympathy with those here and in New Zealand who have conscientious objections to training, and pledges itself to endeavor to secure from the Federal Parliament an adequate conscience clause of the Defence Act. That the council is of the opinion that the compulsory clauses of the Commonwealth Defence Act are a menace to civil liberty and fraught with grave danger to the rising generation. It calls attention to the fact that while the Commonwealth Constitution prohibits a religious test for any public office, a military test is imposed by section 136 of the Defence Act. The Rev. J. C. McPhee (St. Peters) said he was anxious that the resolution of the assembly should be characterised by fine Presbyterian sanity.

He moved :—That this assembly, recognising the grave reponsibility resting upon the Commonwealth Government in regard to national defence, and realising the difficulty of evolving a scheme which will be at once effective for defence and acceptable to all the citizens of Australia, hesitates to offer any harassing criticism of the Commonwealth Defence Act, but earnestly desires that there shall be no violation of religious scruples, and strongly urges that exemption from naval and military training shall be granted to bona fide members of any religious body whose articles of religion forbid warfare." He said it was amusing, if not also amazing, to see a clerical gentleman, with the face of a cherub and the fighting spirit of a Peninsular campaigner, careering round the country in order to get a telegram sent to the Governor-General asking for the release of a man who had been sent to prison for breaking the law. It was quite clear that the time was not ripe for universal peace. The Defence Act was not in operation with a view to provoking warfare, but rather with a view to preparing Australia for the time when warfare might be forced upon it. As the Defence Act represented the settled policy of Australia, it would be madness for the assembly to try to hasten on any agitation for the repeal of that measure. Speaking as a military chaplain, he held the view that the Federal authorities would be to blame if they neglected any opportunity to prepare the Commonwealth against possible attack. They should not allow the conscience of any man to be violated if it could be avoided, but it was quite impracticable to deal with individuals. There was at least one religious body—the Quakers— whose articles forbate its members to engage in war or the preparation for war.

The Rev. R. Mitchell (Goodwood) seconded the motion. He said the Minister of Defence, in reply to a deputation in Adelaide recently, admitted that the Defence Act was capable of amendment in several directions. He (Mr. Mitchell) put in a plea for the right of the Quakers to exemption, but he would not make that a loophole for irresponsible people who kicked over the traces when any little thing displeased them. It was equivalent to taking away a man's birthright, however, if his conscience was to be violated.

The Rev. D. F. Brandt (Murray Bridge) suggested that the following words should be added to the motion :—Any person so exempt should be required to render to the State a period of other service of equal duration." His firm conviction was that the only way to preserve peace was to be prepared for war, and, until Australia had a far greater population, the present danger would continue. Unless the conditons of exemption were made very stringent there would be a lot of people with religious scruples against the training. (Hear, hear.) He could personally testify to the good influence the defence system was having on the lads, because of the way it brought them under discipline and control. (Applause.)

The Rev. J. R. Fiddian (Unley) said there were other dangers threatening them in addition to invasion. They must carefully guard their homes and the law of marriage, because the Marmons were actively engaged in their midst. He was in favour of the Defence Act and believed it would help them to keep the Sixth Commandment. He moved as an amandment—"That this Assembly recognises the need of defence and the difficulty of administering the Defence Act, and trusts that all possible respect will be paid to conscience in the matter.

Mr. McPhee said the defence authorities wanted some practical suggestion. It was impossible to deal with the consciences of individuals. Who was to read the mind of a man who went into court and swore he had conscientious scruples against military training.

Mr. Brandt said if they had Britishers declared that they did not want a Defence Act they would place themselves at the mercy of heathen nations, and in the event of defeat, what would become of their religious liberty and their national birth right ? He had as much respect for conscience as anybody, but conscience was worth nothing unless they were prepared to pay for it.

Mr. J. Malcolm (Wallaroo) remarked that if some of the officers were to exercise a little more tact there would be less friction. In his district the area officer (Captain Watt) had been firm and kindly and had had hardly any trouble. Once they began to talk about a conscience clause the whole scheme would tumble to the ground.

Mr. Shanks withdrew his amendment and moved instead that the original motion be amended by striking out all words after "religious scruples."

The last-mentioned amendment was negatived by 8 votes to 5. The amendment to refer the question to a committee was lost by one vote. On the original motion which embraced the extra words proving for other service of equal duration by exempted persons the voting was even but the motion was carried on the casting vote of the Moderator. It was decided to forward a copy of the resolution to the Minister of Defence.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Mr. Allen the New Zealand Minister stated

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

the other day that he for defence has definite proposals to place before his colleagues. Whatever is decided there need be no fear that any New Zealand quota to the navy would be under Australian control. When asked, "Will there be one fleet in Australasian waters?" Mr. Allen replied, "The policy must be decided by the Cabinet." He added:—"I assure you if anything is done at my direction the New Zealand quota will be under New Zealand control. In such a case it might, of course, be used in conjunction with the Australian fleet in the event of a fleet mobilisation." He had returned he said, with a definite proposal absolutely as the result of his consultation with the British Admiralty and the Committee of Imperial Defence. He had always said, and he repeated his assertion, that there was necessity for combined action in the Pacific between Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Regarding Mr. Churchill's touring fleet proposals, Mr. Allen did not think they would be of any material value as far as the Pacific was concerned. New Zealand's danger was not from Europe. In that sense no European fleet was likely to take the sea for this distant objective, but there were Powers which could get here without having to deal first with Great Britain. Great Britain's fleet was not big enough to split up and put into two places at the one time. That was the problem which faced Australasia, and Australasia was facing it so far. "We have not done so." Mr. Allen added. "We have never said New Zealand must have a mosquito fleet. We have talked about a mosquito fleet, and the purposes of such a fleet, but we have not said to anybody, Canada, elsewhere, that we must have a mosquito fleet." With reference to the expeditionary force, Mr. Allen said by all means they should not be caught unprepared, as at the time of the Boer war when plenty of men were eager to go, but nothing was arranged concerning equipment or transport, and there was no knowledge of the requirements of horse, artillery, or foot. There was never any question of an expeditionary force other than voluntary.

AN EMPIRE TRADE MARK.

The movement for the adoption of a British Empire trade mark is it appears, making rapid head way. The British Empire Trade Marks Association already includes on its provisional council the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and the Agents-General for all the Australian States and for most of the Canadian provinces besides 250 members of both Houses of Parliament, representing all political parties the representatives of 127 Chambers of Commerce and a large number of leading manufacturers and merchants. The membership of the association includes 1,500 of the leading manufacturers of the United Kingdom.

The association applied to the Board of Trade some time ago to register an Empire trade mark, which it was proposed should consist of a device designed as follows — A circular band bearing the words:—"British Empire Trade Mark—British of Product," with a space in the centre of the circle for the insertion of the name of a particular part of the Empire in which the goods are manufactured, such as 'England," "Canada," "Australia,' etc. The objects of seeking the legalisation of the use of such a trade mark were threefold. In the first place it would provide a simple, practical, and definite means of identification of Empire goods which would show clearly the part of the Empire where the goods were produced.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. W. H. Holman, Attorney-General o New South Wales, announces that a workble understanding has been arrived at, under which the present competition between the States to secure passages for immigrants will be eliminated, at least so far as New South Wales and Victoria are concerned. The amalgamation conserves entire freedom of policy and action for each State. If, for instance, one State, after the expiration of a year or two, decides to abandon its immigration policy, that would not prevent the other State from introducing 100,000 immigrants, or as many as it wished. The advantages to be gained from the arrangements are several. In the first place it will mean a considerable reduction of office expenditure, but this is only one of the benefit. The main point is that it will make for more effective supervision and thorough recruiting all round. The districts which are now being exploited for suitable immigrants will in future be canvassed by a single agent representing the two States instead of two agents working to a certain extent in hostility to each other. In this manner a conflict of interests and hopeless confusion on the part of intending settlers will be avoided. Another advantage of the new arrangement says Mr. Holman will be that we shall be able to make better terms with the shipping and companies by acting unitedly. Victoria and New South Wales represents a large section of Immigration work, and one result of the keen competition between these two States was followed about twelve months ago by an increase of passage rates. The Commonwealth Office, under the able direction of Sir George Reid, is doing good work by its advertising policy, but is not securing the best results, because it is not directed in the places where immigrants are to be found. It is not possible for the Commonwealth Office to direct satisfactorily its propaganda work in definite districts with six separate immigration bureaus working independently all over England. For example one State might be exploiting Yorkshire, while another might be in Essex. An advertisement appearing in the London "Times" would not prove of any assistance to the agents of those States, because it would not be read by those amongst whom the agents are working. When we have the great bulk of immigration work directed from a single centre it will be possible to make arrangments with the Commonwealth Government to direct their advertising to the centre upon which the various State agents are working.

NEW SOUTH WALES RAILWAYS.

The New South Wales Government has concluded a tentative contract with Griffiths, Australia, Ltd., from the construction of £3,000,000 worth of railways. The principal undertaking which are embraced in the contract are a railway from Condobolin to Broken Hill, and the completion of the North Coast line. The contracting firm is an offshoot, formed for Australian purposes of contracting, of the financial concern of Norton, Griffiths, and Co., Ltd. This company not only undertakes huge contracts all over the world, but through the financial group with which it is associated, finds money for Governments on loan in order that they may carry out the work. The terms of the contract provide that the company shall furnish a staff of engineers, under whose supervision the work will be carried out by Australian labour contractors.

The remuneration will be 5 per cent. on the cost of the work. The necessary overlooking of purchases of material and the prices paid for goods and labour has been provided for. The company has undertaken to secure for the Government a loan of £3,000,000 at the current market rates of interest and the current charges for underwriting. The money will be provided as it is required. The contract is not binding on the Government, except upon final ratification.

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THE HARDINGE BIRTHDAY.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY REJOICINGS.

In our account of the Children's Day in Bombay, we have touched the broad features of the programme of celebration organized by the Bombay Committee. We publish today some interesting details of the work supplied by the Secretaries and culled from the final reports that are pouring into their office, both from the teachers and the volunteers, who were entrusted with the work of supervision.

In laying down the lines of organization, the Committee kept one or two principles steadfastly in view, in order to mark the completely popular character of their work on a truly educational basis as was stated in the original circular. The Committee approached the Government for a general holiday to all the schools, which the Government were pleased to grant. The Government and Municipal officers of the Educational Department were requested to join the Committee, and the information they gave about the schools in Bombay and the children therein rendered the preliminary work of the Committee very smooth. Moreover, the cordial cooperation which these officers, such as Mr. N. B. Masani, Professor N. G. Velinkar, Mr. K. A. Bala, Mr. A. R. Bhaijee, and Mr. Anjaria, and the staff of their assistants gave in undertaking the work of distributing the sweets, souvenirs, songs and flags to over 350 schools, proved of immense value. To emphasise the really popular character of the work, it was arranged from the beginning that the teachers of the various schools should be requested to lend their hearty assistance to the Committee, and their prompt response to this call was exceedingly helpful and encouraging. As the schools were closed in May and the first few days of June, the Committee entertained no small fear in reaching all of them in time and getting at the correct numbers in order to make their preparations for the celebration. But even in this respect, the managers of Anglo-Vernacular schools and the headmasters and headmistresses of the primary schools showed great despatch. The Bombay Committee in calling for their cordial help indicated as fully as possible the true character of the celebration, the spirit in which it was to be taken up and the way in which the celebration in each school should be organised by interesting the children in the schools, the leading men and women in the neighbourhood and the parents of the children. The teachers entered fully into the spirit of the Committees work and carried out in a splendid manner, the instructions that were given to them. They were supplied beforehand with songs that were to be sung on the day of the celebration, and no school spared pains to train boys and girls to sing them beautifully with the accompaniment of a harmonium. The Committee tried to secure these songs from the best men available. The Marathi songs which were of high politic value were selected from those pieces that were composed by the Rev. N. V. Tilak of Ahmednagar, Mr. G. J. Agashe, B.A., late of the Educational Department, Poona, Mr. Rendalkar, Mr. Thosar, B.A. LL.B., of the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Mogre, Libraian of the Royal Asiatic Society. The Gujarati songs were composed by Mr. G. K. Delvadkar, the well-known kindergartenist in Bombay, and a gentleman who styles himself as "Lalit". But the Committee gave a free hand to the teachers in every respect and that is why some of them could get songs composed for their own schools. For instance, the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney School, the Fort and Proprietary High School, Fort and Chandanwadi, the Swadesh. abhimani Shala in Mugbhat and a few other Gujarati schools had their additional songs to suit the little children. The Urdu songs were composed by Mr Najun of the Anjuman-i-Islam and another gentleman in Bombay. Teachers procured harmoniums and the aid of music teachers, some of them paying for such help. There was no school among the 500 that celebrated the Viceroy's birthday that had neglected this important item of the programme. In the matter of decorations, the zeal exhibited by the teachers was simply phenomenal, the spirit of healthy competition on the part of teachers, pupils, and the residents of the locality being the main cause of this unique feature of the celebration. Children brought foliage, flowers, flags, festoons and pictures to decorate the school hall, both within and without, and additional furniture which heightened the effect of the pleasing ornamentation was procured by volunteers. Most of the schools were entrusted to the care and supervision of public-spirited ladies and gentlemen in various localities which were visited by them during the 16th and 20th, giving the teachers all possible help and advice.

UNEXPECTED NUMBERS.

The Committee arranged two separate meetings,—one for the teachers and the other for the volunteers, to explain the details of their work and the spirit in which it should be done and the enthusiasm shown by them on this occasion, and their eagerness to study the details were a sufficient earnest of what was going to take place. Mr. Savage in his presidential address to the teachers struck the right note, when he asked them to make the children feel that they were all the children of the common motherland. Slowly the movement gathered popular strength and rapidly growing momentum attracted those who were somewhat hesitant in the beginning to join. The deliberate plan of the Committee to make each school a centre for their work afforded, while obviating any risks, a nice opportunity for initiative and organisation and an individual stamp on the work. As the idea caught the imagination of the children and the public, the volunteers discovered neglected schools and roused them to activity, the numbers of school children reported to the Secretaries rapidly grew and the original provision, which the Committee had made for 50,000. had to be increased after two days, and the Committee had to be ready with sweets songs, and souvenirs for over 62,000 children, excluding the 6,000 children of the sweepers and scavengers of the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality to whom the Committee supplied souvenirs only. Thanks are due to the members of the Health Department for their kindly thought of entertaining these poor children who were left out, because they were not receiving instruction in schools. The insufficiency of school addresses caused no small trouble to the volunteers of the Committee in tracing their localities as many circular letters addressed to them came back through the Dead Letter Office. The Secretaries, however, had made up their mind to satisfy every new legitimate demand. Many Urdu schools were taken on the list at the last moment and a band of young Mahomedan volunteers went about the localities with packets of sweets and souvenirs in their carriages to supply those schools that could not be reached by the Postal Department. In one of the reports it is stated that Mr. Mahomed Alli Peerbhai went round the villages of Mahim and Dharavi, which is really a village of tanners, in the afternoon of the 20th, with sweets and flags to make happy the children who had been left out. He did not mind the heat. Supplies were sent to Dadar ever in a motor car and additional supplies were provided to a few schoolmasters till as late as the evening of the 21st instant. But the arrangements for distribution at the four centres—(1) at the Cathedral High School, (2) Mr. Bala's Office on Hornby Road, (3) Municipal Schools' Office at Bhuleshwar, and (4) the Servants of India Society's New Home at the Sandhurst-road, Girgaum, worked so satisfactorily that the parties of Inspectors that went round over the whole of Bombay had no occasion to draw upon the central depot created for the time being at the Municipal Office to fill in the casual deficiencies. It is said that the sweets attracted large new admissions in the schools in one week.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

Many schoolmasters, according to instructions, arranged a regular rehearsal of their programme. The celebration on the 20th was more of a character of an enthusiastic meeting, where there were some leading gentlemen as presidents and men and women in the locality as visitors. In many schools there were dialogues by children, cane-drill, club-drill, as was seen in Miss Sutherland's school of the United Free Church Mission, Gowalia Tank, and sports after the function was over. In many Hindu girls' schools there was *Tippani*, and *Rus* or *Gop* dances and songs in the Hindu Gujarati Ladies' Home Class at Kalbadevi, where 200 ladies attended to witness the celebrations. There were not a few Gujarati girls' schools that sang the *Garbas*. As nothing could secure the intelligent interest of the pupils so much as telling them why the occasion was regarded a special day of rejoicing, the teachers and visitors spoke on the significance of the day, and thus it can safely be said that more than a thousand lectures were delivered to the school children on the 20th of June in praise of Lord Hardinge and Lady Hardinge, and in offering prayers to the Almighty for their long and happy life and for their continued service in promoting the well-being of India, whose people are, by Providence, committed to their care; and the true measure of cordial and enthusiastic support of the public could be guaged from the fact that at least 10,000 men and women (including many old ladies as happened in one of the Dadar girls' schools) attended the functions in these schools. A further indication of the real interest of the pupils was to be found in the fact that in some schools the little children collected small subscriptions to meet the expenses of the celebrations in their schools. The decorations, as Mr. Yashwantrao Mangaonkar remarks, "were, without being gaudy and superfluous, most appropriate and showed a refined taste." Each school had to spend smething and, if an average of Rs. 5 be taken which is really below the mark as seen from the reports of schools, nearly Rs. 2,500 must have been expended upon the decorations alone. Some schools, such as the Shapurjee Sorabjee Bengalee Girls' School on Thakurdwar-road and the Fort and Proprietary High School on the Gowalia Tank-road, with their premises and halls richly decorated by the boys and girls, tacked on to this celebration their prize distributions and gave away the prizes, calling them Lord Hardinge Birthday prizes. Inmany places additions were made to supplement the gifts of the Committee. In the Mahomedan quarters children were supplied with rich *khanas* on the day. Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla treated a large number of children to a sumptuous feast. Many schools had toa and sodawater; Mr. Nanabhai Hussain Ali Zeenwalla made elaborate arrangements for the distribution of sweets to the children in the mosque of his locality. The Young Ladies' High School in the Fort had refreshments, supplied by the lady principal. The Sir Jacob Sassoon School had a regular feast. Many European schools had planned regular dinners. The Lady Northcote Orphanage had a feast arranged by Rao Bahadur Sailor. The Depressed Classes Mission, Parel-road, and the Seva Sadan had, in addition to the sweets provided by the Committee, a distribution of toys and clothing out of the funds received from Lady Hardinge to the inmates of the Malad Home, under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. Mr. D. G. Chawak gave packets of chocolate to Dadar girls' schools. Mr. Rajwadkar gave additional sweets to the children of the Colaba Municipal School; and some mill schools found supporters in their mill-managers. The Parsi Girls' High School in Chanadnawadi, which was tastefully decorated by the residents, had a band, and the local residents joined enthusiastically in the celebration and the New High School which has its special features in its educational curriculum had a speciality in its decorations by its pupils. The Aryan Education Society's High School in Girgaum, which is the biggest school conducted by a Hindu society in Bombay, had decorative arrangements worthy of its position. Even the poor schools conducted by the Depressed Classes Mission Society at Parel did not lag behind in their efforts under the capable management of its Secretary Mr. V. S. Sohoni. Another interesting feature of this day was combined celebrations. Many boys' and girls' schools in the same locality joined hands in making combined efforts to save money and secure greater effect. The Kamathipura schools met in one house, and Messrs. Parsha and Jilkar showed a true spirit of commonation. The headmaster of the Amarcoandwadi Boys' School and Mrs. Radhabai Ranade, the headmistress of the Girls' School in the same locality, joined their ceremonies. The Lalbag Boys' School and the Parel Girls' Schools did the same. The Vithalwadi Boys School and the Girls' Schools met in the hall of Sardar Angre, Kalbadevi-road, the Salvation Army Schools and the Methodist Mission Schools celebrated the occasion in their church and the Chunam Kiln-road Boys' and Girls' School had a most splendid function under the same roof. The headmaster, Mr. None, who took great pains, was assisted by the lady teachers and Mrs. Leelidhar Ray Sampat, one of the committee's lady volunteers. In Mandvi, Mrs. Rokade and Mr. Puralkar made efforts to have similar functions. As the teachers were left free to fix their own time in accordance with the convenience of the parents of the children and the local residents, the hours of celebration ranged from 7-30 a. m. to 7-30 p. m. In many night schools in Bombay, children met in their schools or at other places from 7-30 p. m. to 10-30 p. m. The Young Men's Hindu Association's Night School, the Ideal Seminary Night School, the Young Men's Education Society's Night School at Parel, the Prarthana Samaj Night Schools and the Social Service League Night Schools at Mandvi and Madanpura and several others celebrated their functions at night. The round of the festivities did not end here. Many schools were allowed free admission by the managers of the cinematograph companies. One of the volunteers, Mr. Rajvadkar brought down the children from Colaba to the Coronation Cinematograph on Sandhurst-road, and several other Parsi girls' schools had a similar entertainment provided by the generosity of these companies.

VOLUNTEERS.

It is difficult to mention the names of the many volunteers who did their work in a most painstaking manner. But we give below the names of those who were not put on inspection duty and most of whom had the charge of supervising more than five schools each, in different wards:—(1) Dr. B. V. Rayakar, (2) Mr. K. B. Lalaye, (3) Rao Saheb A. V. Shete, (4) Mr. S. Ezakel, (5) Mr. Mohanlal B. Desai, (6) Mr. K. B. Hora, (7) Mr. K. R. Korgaonkar, (8) Mr. R. S. Navalkar, (9) Mr. Jiwanlal M. Thakore, (10) Mr. B. R. Divatia, (11) Mr. Bhate, (12) Mr. J. K. Parulkar, (13) Mr. J. N. Mehta, (14) Mr. S. K. Bole, (15) Mr. Damodar Bapuji, (16) Mr. Chamansi Desai, (17) Mr. K. N. Mahale, (18) Mr. K. D. Dhuru, (19) Mr. H. H. Maniar, (20) Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, (21) Members of the Parel Datta Samaj, (22) Mr. N. V. Thakkar, (23) Dr. N. C. Javale, (24) Mr. Anant Dadoba, (25) Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, (29) Mr Jaffur Jussif (27) Mr. Krishna Vithoba Bhandarkar, (28) Mr. Abdulla Ahmed, (29) Mr. Kanji Karamsey Shah, (30) Mr. Nandlal Rodha, (31) Mr. Furdunjee Jamsetjee Parakh, (32) Mr. Hariprasad C. Bhatt, (33) Mr. Bhauram Balkrishna, Worli, (34) Mr. Veljee Lakhamsey Nappoo, (35) Mr. Harishchandra L. Kowley, (36) Mr. Champaklal L. Mehta, (37) Mr. D. G. Chawak, (38) Members of the Young Khoja United Association, (39) Mr. Bhagwantrao Gangadhar, (40) Mr. N. R. Gandhi, (41) Mr. Mahomed Alli Peerbhoy, (42) Mr. Chintaman Ramchandra, (43) Mr. L. B. Nayak, (44) Mr. Jeevraj Gokuldas Neney, (45) Rao Saheb A. K. Pai, (45) Mr. Yashwantrao Mangaonkar, (47) Mr. Gunavantlal Desai, Mr. (48) A. S. Wagh, (42) Mr. G. M. Jayakar, (50) Mr. K.J. Chitalia, (55) Mr. Bamanshah F. Panday, (42) Mrs. S. Reed, (53) Dilshada Begum Saheba, (54) Mrs. Janabai Shinde, (55) Mrs. Janabai Rokade, (56) Mrs. Sundardas Narayandas, (57) Mrs. L Gomes, (58) Mrs. Saraswati Sanzgiri, (59) Mrs. Gunavantlal Desai, (60) Mrs. Yashawantibai Keni, (61) Mrs. Saraswatibai Mahale, (62) Mrs. Devakuvar Kanahyalal G. Khothare, (63) Mrs. Chandrabhagabai Yande, (64) Mrs. Tarabai R. Nabar, (65) Mrs. Liladhar Ray Sampat. Besides these volunteers who had to preside and to speak on the occasion, there were several notabilities who were called upon to preside, but the following few will show the character of these gatherings:—(1) Dr. Sir Bhalchandra, (2) Dr. Salunke, (3) Mr. Nanabhoy Lakshmandas, (4) Rao Bahadur Dandekar, (5) Rao Bahadur Vandekar, (6) Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, (7) Mr Vaidya, (8) Mr. D. G. Padhye, (9) Rao Bahadur Dhagjee Kashinath, (10) Shet Tribhovandas Mangaldas, (11) Mr. Amritlal S. Padiar, (12) Mr. Shantaram N. Dabholkar, (13) Mr. G. K. Devadhar. Besides these gentlemen, the educational authorities, such as Mr. N. G. Velinkar, Mr. A. R. Bhaijee, Mr. K. A. Bala and Khan Saheb Motiuddin were going round visiting the schools. The Secretaries were assisted by a number of other volunteers whom it is difficult to mention.

COMMITTEE'S OUTSIDE HELP.

There is another important feature of the Bombay Committee's work which cannot be overlooked in this review. The programme which the Committee had fixed for the celebration in Bombay met with so much approval from outside that its lines were copied at several places. There was a great demand for the songs composed by the Bombay Committee and the lines of the address to be delivered by the teachers to pupils were requisitioned from places all over the Presidency. The portraits that were printed by the Bombay Committee were so much admired by people all over India that, in addition to the 70,000 copies which were required for use in Bombay, 80,000 copies were distributed among about 140 places, the following being the principal ones:—Simla, Gaya, Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Rajkot, Abbottabad (N.W.F.), Peshawar, Indore, Yeotmal, Amraoti, Ellichpur, Pen, Thana, Bandra, Versova, Satara, Hubli, Halol, and towns in Gujarat, Kohat (N.W.F.), Sheikhabuddin (N.W.F.), Parachinar (N.W.F.), Nasik, Sholapur, Dholpur, Matheran, Lonavli, Aurangabad, Delhi and Poona. Further orders for 80,000 copies could not be complied with owing to bad weather for some time and short notice by Mr. D. Kashinath.

CONCESSION TO RAILWAYMEN.

As a concession on the occasion of the Viceroy's birthday, the Agent of Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway has issued orders reappointing the employees who lost their appointments on that line in the recent strike.

In this connection Mr. A. R. Anderson wrote to the "Madras Mail" as follows:—"I have to-day, June 22nd returned from Hubli, the largest centre on our metre gauge section which I visited in order to be present at the treat given to the children attending the railway school there in honour of Viceroy's birthday and also at the large and most successful social gathering of all classes held the same evening at the Railway Institute. During my return journey to Madras I could not but contrast the joy of these gatherings with the many painful interviews. I so recently had in Madras. Though, I am unable to recognize that the men who lost their appointments have any persons but themselves to blame for the position they now find themselves in their families. many of them large ones, are wholly innocent and are certain to be the principal sufferers from the misguided action of those who ought to be the bread winners. Any renewed outbreak could not fail to add to the distress already caused and largely augment the number of children who will suffer. For the sake of the children, therefore, and in order that they may be enabled to partake in some measure of the happiness which has been the lot of so many others in honouring the birthday of His Excellency, the Viceroy's instructions have been given to offer re-employment to the majority of the men who have recently lost their appointments. The men will, I hope, recognize that is to their children that they owe their re-engagement, and that they will be careful not to again do anything to jeopardize the welfare of their families by giving heed to wrongful advice."

MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, June 23.

H. E. the Governor of Madras has received the following telegram from the Viceroy in reply to a birthday message of congratulations from the Government and people of the Presidency:—

I thank your Excellency, your Government, and the people of the Madras Presidency very cordially for your kind congratulations and good wishes on my birthday.

LUNAWADA.

A large gathering of all the students of the town schools, numbering about 1,000, was held in the compound of the Pollen Schools. A benedictory poem was then recited by the boys of the vernacular school, and two *Garbis* suitable to the occasion were tunefully sung by the girls of the Lady Reay Girls' School. The Maharaja Saheb arranged to supply sweetmeats to all the State and private schools in his territory.

THE FESTIVITIES AT GAYA.

GAYA, June 23.

Under the guidance of Maharaj Kumar of Tikari, nearly 5,000 children were entertained here to celebrate H. E. the Viceroy's birthday. Reports received from other places state that 900 children were entertained at Tikari, 500 at Jehanabad, 1,000 at Nawada and 400 at Aurangabad.

AKOLA DISASTER.

(*Continued from page* 7

and quite alone. He carried his beding with him.

To the Court, witness said he carried two green signals and one red. Of the two green lights one was for the home signal and the other for the outer or distant signal. In the home signal he saw one green and red.

(To Mr. Cama): There was nobody with him when he met Conroy. Neither was anybody with Conroy. When Conroy showed signals they were the only two present. They both walked from the brakevan to the engine to see the extent of the damage. He walked to Boregaon railway station to send message calling for medical aid. He finished his work in 20 minutes. They went back again to the train. It took them nearly 10 to 15 minutes and they did all that was necessary till noon. From the time he left the train, after meeting Conroy, till he left Boregaon station, he met only the fireman of his train and the driver of goods train and also second guard of his train. He met them on his return from Boregaon station. He was not sure if the station master was with him when he met the brakesman. When he met the brakesman it was light. He could see 20 yards when he had regained conciousness. Just before collision he stood up from his line box containing his things to look out for signals. He was sitting on the box after leaving Katepurna station. There were seats near the doors of the brakevan apart from his line box.

To the Court:—He met the guard and a driver in addition to other railway servants. He met both of them near the engine of his train where the driver was helping Mrs. Harrison. The guard's name was Bezonji and driver also was a Parsi. While the driver was helping, Bezonji was standing by and seemed to be dazed. He spoke to Bezonji and asked him if he was hurt but could not get any answer. He met Bezonji again. He was among the wounded. He spoke to the driver and asked him who the wounded lady was.

Mohidin, brakesman on 356 Up train, was the next witness. He said rh had had 13 years' service. Mr. O'Neil was the guard and Conroy the drive off 356 Up. They reached Katepurna about 20 minutes late. His train did not arrive at Boregaon. It collided with the goods train near the Boregaon outer signal. He was sitting on a chest across the door of the brakevan and saw the line clear signal. He could not see the post but could only see the lights. It was very dark and he could see only 20 or 25 yards in front of him. No fog signal exploded before they approached the outer signal. When the trains collided he was stunned and became unconscious. When he got up it was light. He saw no one there. He was not thrown out. He saw Mrs. Harrison sitting on the line about 25 yards from his brakevan. He saw the driver of the goods train more than half an hour after he had seen Mrs. Harrison.

(To Mr. Cama): He was sent to the doctor at Bhusawal. He was not treated there. They were about half a mile from outer signal when he saw the signal from his seat. His private box and bedding were with him on that occasion. He took his seat after leaving Katepurna Station. When the accident occurred, he was knocked down from the seat.

Lalu Singh, constable, said he was on patrol duty by 356 Up. On the 30th April the trains collided between Katepurna and Boregaon. He was sitting in the fourth carriage from the rear. He did not see any fog-signal explode. He had the door of the carriage open when he jumped down. After the collision he walked up to the station and asked the stationmaster to wire that a passenger and a goods train had collided.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cama, he said he saw the outer signal green and home signal red. He saw the outer hand signals down and the home signal hands up. After the accident he saw Bezonji sitting near the railway track holding the rail firmly.

The Court here rose for the day.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

HORNETS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The second game of the Harwood League provided a somewhat uninteresting game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hornets. An exceptionally slippery ground with large puddles, particularly in the south-west corner, made the play uncertain, and miskicking was the order of the day. The players found considerable difficulty in keeping their feet at times and the heavy ball discounted many efforts at combination.

For the Hornets the brothers James played a very fine game at full back and were responsible for breaking up many attacks in force, particularly in the second half. Navin distinguished himself in goal and Downes and Hyde on the left wing put in some good work. Barrett was as sound as usual at centre half and it was appropriate that as Captain he scored the first goal of the League for his side. Rollo did well at centre forward and has a good understanding with Moir at inside left. Begbie was as good as usual at right back and Simmonds did well at left. Heemskirke, though not having very much to do, did what he had to do well.

THE GAME.

The Gymkhana went straight off the mark and two shots were put in in rapid succession. A corner was secured and a good trick threatened danger. Immediately after Moir had an excellent chance of scoring. The Gymkhana had three corner kicks in succession. Moir put in a shot which Navin saved accurately. The Hornets having paid a visit to the other end, a nice combined movement among the Gymkhana forwards was spoilt by Rollo getting off-side. Up and down play followed, but the Hornets were not getting away and the Gymkhana secured another corner which came to nothing. Moir raised the ball over the bar soon after. Eventually Downes got away on the left wing for the Hornets but failed to center effectually. Some nice passing amongst the Gymkhana forwards saw Rollo raise the ball miles over the bar. The Gymkhana were missing some excellent opportunities. Twice Rogers missed. Play was of a scrappy nature, the heavy ball and the slippery ground causing a good deal of miskicking. A pass from the left went right across the Gymkhana forward line, eventually being taken by Evans. The Hornets got right down and Heemskirke cleared. Barrett took the ball up on his own but was shoved in the back. The Hornets getting away in the left again Simmonds came across and kicked into touch. Soon after the Hornets got a free kick close in, but the ball was cleared. Almost in time the Gymkhana secured a corner and Moir taking the kick put the ball into the goal mouth. Barrett lying well up shot the ball in and gave the Gymkhana their first point (1-0). The Hornets secured a fine kick almost in their opponents' goal line and the ball was well put in, but half time arrived without further incident.

Play was confined to midfield for some time in the opening of the second half till the Hornets secured a corner. Begbie cleared and the Gymkhana forwards getting down Adams tried a shot that went behind. The Hornets' goal was threatened for some time but players were mostly sitting on the ball in place of kicking it. An attack in force by the whole line of Gymkhana forwards was well stopped by James senior who worked the ball and kicked clear. The Hornets then getting down some useful passing saw Downes take a shot that travelled across the goal mouth. Then Rollo tried a weak shot at the other end which Navin cleared. James junior was deservedly applauded for some excellent defence work. A long kick put the Hornets up and Begbie passed back to Heemskirke, who cleared for the Gymkhana. Another attack in force was met by Heemskirke running out and kicking clear. Hands against the Hornets saw the Gymkhana up once more but only to lose the ball. The Hornets put in some good passing and Heemskirke was called upon once or twice. James took the ball up well but the forwards failed to get through. However they kept up and were having more of the game than their opponents. From a goal kick Aston secured and shot wide. James came through again and tried a long point for goal which went wide. Time arrived, with the score standing:—

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 1 goal.
Hornets ..... nil.

The following were the teams:—

Hornets—Navin (goal), James and James (backs), Windsor, McConnell and Finnigan (halves), McDermott, Donoghan, Ashton, Hyde and Downes (forwards).

Bombay Gymkhana.—Heemskirke (goal), Simmonds and Begbie (backs), Singleton, Barrett and Inder (halves), Adams, Moir, Rollo, Rogers and Evans (forwards).

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

A TOUGH CONTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 23.

Two games were played in the Mysore Polo Tournament this afternoon in charming weather. In the first match the 7th Hussars beat the Mysore Silledar Horse by 5 goals to 2.

In the second game Madras Government House beat the 26th Light Cavalry after a desperately even game. At the end of the sixth period neither side had scored, so extra time was played with widened goals, when Colmore for Government House decided the point.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA DRAW WITH NIZAM'S C. C.

POONA, June 23.

The annual single day match between the Poona Gymkhana and the Nizam's Cricket Club ended to-day in a draw. The visitors went in first and put together 244 runs for four wickets, when they declared third innings. The Poona Gymkhana then went in and were able to out last the time, Major Greig being over an hour at the wickets for 56 runs. Scores:—

NIZAM'S C. C.

1ST INNINGS.

S U Patel, b Holme's	...	16
S H Aziz, C Kerr, b Sara n		65
Usuf Beg, c Carrie, b Holman	...	115
C H Contractor, not out	...	21
A Prizig, not out	...	18
Extras	...	9
Total	...	244

POONA GYMKHANA.

1ST INNINGS.

Major Greig, not out	...	53
Mr Kerr, c Ahmed, b Edroos	...	14
Capt Green Army'age, l-b-w Aziz		1
Capt Sarson, b Aziz	...	14
Col Roshen, not out	...	1
Rest did not bat.		
Extras	...	4
Total	...	118

G. I. P. ATHLETIC "B" TEAM VS. SOCONY C. C.

A match between the G. I. P. Railway Athletic "B" Team and the Socony C. C. was played on the Oval ending in a win for the former by 18 runs. The following were the scores:—

G. I. P. "B" TEAM.

Shaller, b Girdharlal	...	17
Thorley, c Laythorpe	...	31
Walsh, c Girdharlal	...	2
Maine, c Girdharlal	...	4
Sneelksiz, c Girdharlal	...	0
Pegge, stumped Girdharlal	...	0
Gupte, c Girdharlal	...	0
Amre, c Girdharlal	...	0
Bailey, c Girdharlal	...	1
Brady, not out	...	4
Elliott, c Girdharlal	...	6
Extra	...	5
Total (for 6 wickets.)	...	70

SOCONY CRICKET.

Pandurang Shaller	...	0
Girdharlal, c Walsh	...	18
Bagwanlal, c Walsh	...	3
Laythorpe, b Walsh	...	3
Frye, b Walsh	...	5
Dyabhai, b Walsh	...	0
Clarke, b Walsh	...	4
Savirlal, c Amre	...	8
Hiralal not out	...	0
Extras	...	10
Total	...	52

G. I. P. RLY. ATHLETIC CLUB "A" TEAM VS. NEW SHIWAJI.

Played at Cross Maiden on Saturday, ending in a win for the Railway team by 64 runs. The scores were:—

G. I. P.

Shamrao, c Dadarker, b Vadekar		2
Vithal, c Govindrao, b Varadkar		26
Shivram, c Swami, b Vadekar	...	4
Nagporevalla, b Varadker	...	19
Parekh, c Shanker, b Varadker	..	2
Edwards, b Kirtiker	...	0
George, not out	...	32
Lees, St. Shanker, b Dadarker	...	14
Ellavia, b Varadker	...	1
Langan, l-b-w b Varadker	...	0
Phillips, b Dadarker	...	0
Extras	...	5
Total	...	105

NEW SHIVAJI.

Kirtiker, c Shamrao, b Nagporewalla	...	0
Shelatker, b Parekh	...	12
Dadarker, c Phillips, b Parekh	...	1
Swami, c Lees, b Nagporevalla	...	9
Maheta, c Vithal, b Nagporevalla		8
Bhatia, c Lees, b Nagporevalla	...	4
Mahatre, c Shivram, b Nagporewala	...	0
Vadeker, b Parekh	...	2
Govindrao, Nagporevalla	...	0
Shelatker, c and b Nagporevala		1
Varadker, not out	...	1
Extras	...	3
Total	...	41

BOMBAY GAS CO., VS. THOMAS COOK C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday between the Bombay Gas Co., C. C. and Thos Cook C. C. and resulted in a win for the former on the first innings by 87 runs.

GAS CO.

1st Innings.

Pagel	...	17
Paisley	...	0
Edwards	...	14
Challice	...	13
Chonker	...	11
Sadanand	...	2
Keshrinath	...	7
Pitale	...	8
Woodford	...	35
Burch	...	0
Kale, not out	...	22
Extras	...	4
Total	...	133

THOS. COOK C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Walke	11	11
Vidya	0	9
Crocker	19	not out 18
Jarvis	8	18
Pereira	1	did not bat
Shripad, not out	9	8
Stedman	0	did not bat
Harvey	3	not out 2
Raogesh	0	did not bat
Rees	0	do.
Karkal	0	do.
Extras	0	Extras 4
Total	46	Total 70

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

LAKSHMIDAS MILLS LIQUIDATION.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

In the matter in which the liquidators of the Lakshmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., sued Gordhandas Khatau and 15 others in the Court of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, a consent-decree has been passed.

Mr. Kanga, with Mr. Desai, instructed by Mr. Girdarlal, of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdarlal, appeared for the liquidators. Mr. Dadachanji represented defendants Nos. 2 and 2 (a) and Mr. Setalwad for the third defendant.

The suit was for the recovery of 34 lakhs of rupees from the defendants. The Company filed the suit against the directors and their representatives, as they were held liable for the losses suffered by the Company owing to their misconduct and negligence, and to their having allowed the issue of false debentures and illegal promissory notes to the total value of 34 lakhs.

The claims against Gordhandas Khatau were for Rs. 32,51,486. The second and third defendants, Yeknath Khotre and Naranji Dwarkadas, were held liable for Rs. 32,03,653, and the fourth defendant, Trikamdas Dwarkadas, for Rs. 1,85,296. Defendants Nos. 5 to 9 are the legal heirs and representatives of Damodardas Lakshmidas, and Rs. 28,14,305 were claimed from them. Defendants Nos. 10 to 15 are the legal heirs and representatives of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, from whom Rs. 34,60,153 were claimed. The 16th defendant was Mr. R D. Sethna, the Official Receiver of the Dwarkadas estate.

Mr. Kanga examined Mr. Shapurji Bomanji Billimoria, the Public Accountant, to prove the liabilities.

The first defendant, Gordhandas Khatau, against whom a consent-decree for five lakhs had been passed, settled the claim.

The claim against defendants Nos. 5 to 9, the representatives of the estate of Damodar Lakmidas Khimji, was settled for Rs. 1,73,000.

The suit against Mr. R. D. Sethna was dismissed.

The third defendant was ordered to pay Rs. 2,500 after one month and Rs. 2,500 three months after that time. He was found to be in greatly involved circumstances and further claims against him were dropped.

The fourth defendant, Trikamdas, against whom the Company claimed Rs. 1,84,000, was a director in 1907, but he remained so only for two years. The Company claimed a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs from Raja Bahadur Shivalal Motilal, and as that suit is pending before Mr. Justice Beaman they were instructed to recover this amount from him.

As regards the claims against the estate of Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Kanga said the amount of claim was Rs. 2,04,799, but the estate was valued at about Rs. 60,000 and the creditors could not obtain more than 1 pie in the rupee.

The claim against the second defendant was settled for Rs. 1,000.

A PARSI WILL CASE.

A case in which several questions regarding the construction of the will and codicils of a deceased person was taken up for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday.

In this case Jamsetji S. Mody and another sued Perozeshah Dadabhoy Mody and others for a share of the annual profits of the firm of Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, of which the defendants were the partners.

One Dadabhoy Naoroji Mody was conducting the business of Messrs. Crawford and Co. in partnership with his five sons. Dadabhoy died, leaving a will in which it was stated that Rs. 400 was to be paid for the household expenses of the deceased. Later, Shapurji, one of the sons, died leaving his wife, the sole legatee of his share, and she also died leaving a will in favour of her children, the plaintiffs. Some of the other partners of the firm also died subsequently without issue and intestate. The plaintiffs left the family house and have been living separately since 1908. They state that they have been receiving only Rs. 50 a month for maintenance allowance out of the sum of Rs. 400 stipulated in Dadabhoy's will. They claim that they are entitled to a larger share. They further say that they have not been receiving anything out of the profits of the Company and they claim a share in those profits, to the extent of at least the moiety of Shapurji's share in the concern.

Further hearing has been adjourned.

RE. SARASWATI MILLS IN LIQUIDATION.

This motion, which had stood for hearing on the 16th of June for notice to be issued to the shareholders of the Company, was brought on again before Mr. Justice Davar by Mr. H. Campbell, on behalf of the liquidators Mr. M.N.Hogg of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., and Mr. Hurgowan Mulchand. The shareholders of the Company had been called by notice, but none of them appeared before the Court.

His Lordship passed an order to the effect that the liquidators might sell the property of the Company as a going concern as advertised. The liquidators were to be at liberty to carry on the business of the Company till the same was disposed of and for that purpose to be allowed to borrow such monies as might be necessary. The mortgagees, Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. were to have liberty to bid at the sale and the sale was to be subjected to the reserve bid, but if the reserve price were not reached and if they had made the highest bid they would be declared purchasers. Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. were not to be called upon to make the deposit mentioned in the conditions of sale.

The attorneys are Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co.

SUIT LOST FOR NON-ATTENDANCE.

Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday, discharged a rule for the restoration of a suit which was thrown out for want of attendance of the attorneys of the plaintiff's parties in the case of Gunamsing Hiralal vs. Gulabchand Manalal and others in which the complainant sued the defendant for Rs. 2,243 due to him.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. the Advocate-General appeared for the defendants.

It was stated for the plaintiff that there were two suits on the board of the same firm, Messrs. Mulji Khambatta and Thakurdas, and that the clerk came and informed them that the case had been postponed. On enquiry it was found that it was not this suit but another one that had been postponed.

Mr. Jardine said that if it were negligence on the part of the attorney's the plaintiff would have a remedy against the attorneys and they had put in a very thin affidavit.

Mr. Davar said that the opposition had not gone for the defence with a good grace. They had put in an affidavit detailing the circumstances. When they found out the clerk's mistake, they issued this rule for the restoration. It was a *bona fide* mistake and had been committed through a slip on the part of the Court Clerk.

The Judge said that if the complainant had been in the Court he would have come forward when the suit was called on and said that his attorneys were not there. It was negligence on the part of the plaintiff and his solicitors. His Lordship therfore discharged the rule with costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE AGENT'S BREACH OF TRUST.

In his judgment delivered yesterday, in the case in which Mr. Bhawanji Nagsi, of the Cosmopolitan Bank, proceeded against Vasuntrao Dhotre, of Messrs. B. Sakharamji and Co., house agents of Hummum-street, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, found the accused guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default two months' simple imprisonment. Out of the fine, if realised, Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

The Magistrate, after setting out the facts which have already been reported, stated that there was no doubt that the accused had been guilty of the offence when he had refused to pay the house-owner the rent he had obtained, and that he had made statements which his Worship thought were not consistent in themselves in his defence.

THEFT OF A LORRY.

The case in which Antone Francis, a painter, was charged with stealing a lorry, valued at Rs. 7, was disposed of yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court.

It was stated that Mahomed Gunji had left the lorry in the compound of the Setan Saw Mills at Gorupdeo, and that the accused stole it. While he was taking it along Sandhurst-road, a police sepoy challenged him.

The accused pleaded guilty, and admitted six previous convictions.

The Magistrate sentenced him to twelve months' regorous imprisonment.

STEAMER PASSENGER'S ARREST.

The Bombay Criminal Investigation Department received from the Political Resident at Aden instructions that Manelal Khemchand, a passenger on board the "Dondola," was wanted by the police on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Favel arrested him on Sunday on the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, and brought him before Mr. Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, when it was stated that the man had absconded. It was required that he should be sent to Aden to answer the charge against him there.

His Worship passed an order to the effect.

SEEN IN THE ACT.

Mr. W. H. Layzette, a retired engine-driver, complained to the police that his pocket was picked and 6 annas taken from it on Sunday when he was making purchases at the Null-bazaar market. It was stated that the man who committed the theft was Narayen Pandoo alias Gopia Ram and that an eye witness had seen him in the act of committing the theft. Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, of the City Police, arrested the man and charged him at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, when the accused pleaded guilty. He had eight previous convictions against him, and his Worship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, ordering him to report his whereabouts to the police for two years after his release.

FATAL SEQUEL TO A QUARREL.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest on the body of a mill-hand, Mahadu Vithu (30), who, it was alleged, met with his death by being stabbed. It appears that some women living in Mariani's Chawl quarrelled for precedence to fill their pots with water drawn from a common tap, and the male relatives interfered in the matter. A Beni Israel who was a resident of the chawl was alleged to have assaulted a Hindu, and when Mahadu went and questioned him why he had done so, an altercation ensued. In the course of a struggle Mahadu was stabbed with a knife and died immediately. Benjamin was afterwards arrested.

The inquest was adjourned,

MONSOON AND BOMBAY HOUSES.

The effects of the monsoon on Bombay houses is beginning to be felt, and some houses in a dangerous state been noticed. A partial collapse to a three-storied house has been reported from Bhandari-street, the back walls being demolished. The house belonged to Gulam Hussein Abdul Kabir and was occupied. The tenants were fortunately able to vacate the place without being injured.

Another building of five floors in Thakurdwar was brought to the notice of the occupants by the civil authorities, and the fourth and fifth floors were vacated by the tenants.

A vigorous protest was made by a European lad, named Albert Gray, aged 15, who was charged at the Joint Police Magistrates Court, Colombo, with boarding the Bibbi Liner "Worcestershire" without a pass while the vessel was in quarantine, against being compelled to await his turn for trial in the dock with the other prisoners. Gray, who is of Irish parentage, was brought to the verandah of the court by a native constable, and, with two and a half hours separating him from his trial, asserted that he would not enter the dock, but would remain where he was until his case was called. He protested loudly that he would not run away, and that he was not fearing his trial, adding "I am a white man." The native policeman who had brought Gray was on duty at the court, and apparently could not afford the time to look after, lad. As Gray refused to enter the dock the the constable seized him by the arm, but the boy, with his free hand, clutched at the widow hill by which he was standing and the officer, in spite of every exertion, failed to move him. A second policemen came to the assistance of his colleague and together they pushed the lad into the dock in spite of renewed protestations. The caste, a breach of the plague rules, was tried by Captain Legge, but no order was passed as the accused's father undertook to send the boy to India.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

shadowed. Briefly these developments may be summarised as follows :—

1. The Canadian Senate has rejected the Navy Bill making provision for the presentation of three Dreadnoughts for the general defence of the Empire.

2. Two battleships of 25,000 tons armed with eight 15 inch guns are being laid down this summer for Austria in anticipation of the vote of supplies by the delegations. This will give her six ships of the new type completed in 1916 and a seventh to be laid down next year will be in course of completion.

3. Italy is laying down two more Dreadnoughts at once, and three more have been approved by the Cabinet. Apart from the last three, Italy will have ten Dreadnoughts in 1916.

4. Japan has decided to lay down three more large armoured ships. The situation, therefore, has distinctly altered for the worse since the time when Mr. Churchill spoke, and when Mr. Borden was so impressed by the emergency that he made the offer of assistance, and there is a good deal of anxiety to see what line Mr. Churchill will take, and what solution he will offer. Judging by what the First Lord has said in the past, there ought to be no doubt of what his action will be in the present. But experience has shown that there is a considerable difference between Mr. Churchill's words, and his action. Hence the anxiety, which was very partially allayed by the First Lord's statement last night, that the construction of the three contract warship of this year's Naval Programme is to be advanced to ensure their being begun at the earliest possible date instead of in March next. This bare statement leaves matters in a very indefinite position, and the House would doubtless have pressed for further information had not Mr. Churchill volunteered the information that he would give fuller information later. The general expectation is that the Admiralty will lay a supplementary estimate in order to meet the cost of the proposed anticipation before the House, and such a step will, of course, give rise to an important debate on the whole naval situation created by the defeat of Mr. Borden's proposal. It is unlikely that there will be any serious opposition to any proposals that the Admiralty may consider it necessary to make, the doubt is whether the proposals made will be sufficiently comprehensive. It is very probable that Mr. Churchill will be called upon to justify his original statement that the three Canadian vessels were independent of the 60 per cent standard of superiority, as from his own figures it would seem that in 1916 we should only have a 50 per cent margin if three ships are not laid down in the immediate future in addition to the acceleration of construction already promised. This acceleration will ensure 39 ships only in 1916 to the 26 which will then be possessed by Germany, instead of the 42 required on a 60 per cent basis of superiority. The acceleration of three ships is not the addition of three ships, and 39 ships cannot do the work of the 42 necessary in Home waters, nor is it clear how the whole world defence of the Empire can be maintained by a fleet which is, on the official standard inadequate for the narrower defence of the British Isles.

FOREIGN CABLE REPORTS

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd June.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Schouschter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Gnailane, Gostiva, Koussouka, Krativa, Kitcheko, Vizes (Keoprulu), Buchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Montenegrin Telegraph office opened at Scutari (28-4-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihuahua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (5-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihuahua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-5-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thasos, Samothrace, Sanos, Imbros, Ikos, Paros may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are dispatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13)

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Arzila are subject to long delay and should be at sender's risk only (15-6-13).

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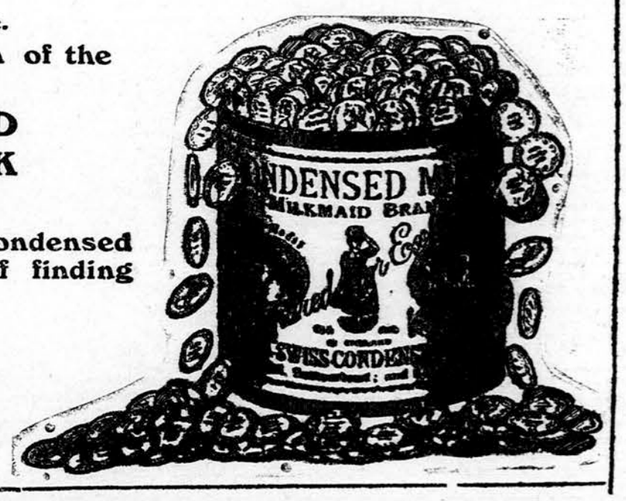

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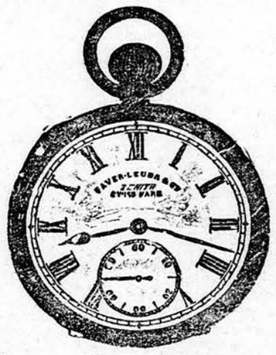

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Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	45
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18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
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GENERAL HSU-PAO-SAN MURDERED.

SHOCKING BOMB OUTRAGE.

A Yangchow correspondent writing on May 24th say's General Hsu Pao-san, the famous "Tiger Hsu," was killed at his home in Yangchow this morning at fifteen minutes to eight by the explosion of a bomb.

Several days ago he had sent a trusted messenger to Shanghai to purchase a rare specimen for his porcelain and china collection. Last night a sealed package was presented at the General's door. It was understood that this was the expected curio, and that the messenger had been delayed. The box was one foot long and five inches deep, sealed, and addressed, intended for the General's own hand. Because of pressing business matters he did not open it until this morning. The raising of the lid set in motion the deadly machinery within, and a violent explosion immediately occurred.

The General was horribly mangled. A servant standing near was killed outright, his head being blown from his body. Another servant at some distance was badly injured. He was at once taken to the soldier's hospital, but his present condition is not known.

For many months General Hsu has taken every precaution for his own safety, especially during the recent political complications. His murderess chose an ingenious method of assassination, showing an intimate knowledge of his personal affairs by sending the bomb just at the time he was expecting the package from Shanghai.

To-night the city is quiet. The General's younger brother has assumed temporary command of the military forces here and the soldiers seem to be under perfect control.

This past week General Hsu has incurred the especial enmity of his political opponents by holding up nine boats of soldiers on their way north from Nanking, until word came from President Yuan to let them pass.

A halo of Romance, in the Chinese mind, clings to the name of Hsu Pao-san, and there can be little doubt that he was a remarkable man—the type of man who in the ruder periods of our own times was a maker of history and one at the present juncture of affairs in China likely to be of the greatest service to his country. In Shanghai he had many friends who deplore his loss, hardly, it may be remarked, so much from sentiment as from the fact that his murder has removed the strong hand from a district where it was of the first importance it should have been felt.

Of the early years of General Hsu's remarkable and in certain respects romantic career little is known, except that he seems to have had little in the way of education. He was a native of Chinkiang, first heard of in connexion with a powerful band of robbers in north Kiangsu, and Kiangpei generally, of which in comparatively short time he rose to be the redoubtable head.

In the Chinese mind a definite distinction is drawn between two classes of the lawless. In the first place is the generally detested section coming under the board classification of loafers, men who terrorize villages and whole districts, carrying on all forms of brigandage, petty and otherwise. The second class, also regardad as bandit i, are in reality salt-smugglers, and while odious to the constituted authority with whom they are at daggers drawn, do not seem to be regarded with any particular disfavour by the inhabitants generally.

In this latter category, we find Hsu Pao-san in his unregenerate days, and even his strong character was at work. Reports differ as to the number of men he led as a salt smuggler. Some people go the length of 20,000, others mention 5,000.

Possibly the latter figure is nearer the mark, but in any event the force at his disposal and the power he wielded was of such a character that a former Viceroy, Liu K'un-yi, found himself unable to cope with this chieftain, who even then seems to have been regarded as a sort of Robin Hood-by the country people.

It is believed that Viceroy Liu had it in his mind to set an army on the track of the smuggler, but was advised that he would never be able to deal with him. For much of the peace and order maintained in these districts during the troublous times which were in store for the country during the next fifteen years we have to thank the steps which were then taken to conciliate Hsu and his followers. A meeting was arranged between Viceroy and bandit, and it is more than probable that the Viceroy was empowered to offer him a button, for some two years before the outbreak of the Boxer troubles the "Tiger" agreed to relinquish his smuggling operations and turn his followers into a Government force.

We next find Hsu Pao-san as General at Chinkiang, and it is said that largely through the fine training and discipline of his erstwhile army of banditti the Viceroy was able to keep this part of the country in hand during the turmoil and strife of 1900. From this time until the start of the Revolution there seems little to record, but when the outbreak of 1911 occurred he was again General at Chinkiang. He threw in his lot with the popular party, and the battles of the Revolution over, he becomes the military representative of Yuan Shih-koi at Yangchow, in the Chinese mind one or three strong men engaged in keeping the peace, the other two being Li Yuang-hung at Wuchang and Chang Hsun at Yenchowfu, on the road to Peking.

At Yangchow General Hsu had an army of 10,000 well drilled men under him, troop of longs tanding comprising doubtless a proportion of his old followers and besides his strength of character he had the inestimable advantage of intense popularity with his men. Thanks to his presence the country enjoyed a reign of peace, if current reports can be believed, the country people lived unmolested and wealthier merchants could trade without danger of spoliation. In such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the populace are aghast at the murder. A younger brother, it is reported, will for the present succeeded him in his command, but his advent is not received with much hope that he can successfully carry on the work of his deceased brother.

In dealing with the deceased General one has now to enter upon a series of events, some of which are somewhat apocryphal. The fact of a second revolution having been rumoured during the present year is too well known to require elaborate mention, and it is said that General Hsu was approached to discover what part he might be expected to play. If our authority for his reply is to be believed it would show that he had nothing but the best interests of his country at heart. What he is reported to have said is that wherever there was trouble he would march with his army and suppress it. Obviously the second revolutionary party, described in this instance as little more than the riff-raff of society, could not count upon the countenance of the intrepid ex-salt-smuggler.

He is said to have been a man of great personal bravery, and his loss to his country may be followed by the most unhappy effects in the particular district where his genius had ensured peace and protection. He was a comparatively young man, being only about forty-eight years of age.

General Hsu had been in Shanghai a few months ago on private business, and it is stated that more recently he sent a servant for the purchase of curios. The latter lived in a lodging-house, and apparently his mission was well known, thus affording the assassins means of perpetrating the crime.

Regarding the plot it was frankly stated by Chinese on Monday that it was the work of a group of the Kuomintang, self-styled, for they have real business to assume the name. The Chinese have it that this party is roughly divided into three sections, first the leaders, secondly, partisans of more or less indifferent views, and thirdly the riff-raff. There can be little doubt that this last element exists as when the Revolution broke out the "rascal multitude" with everything to gain and nothing to lose, went to swell its ranks.

The following telegram was sent by Mr. Chang Ku, Commissioner of Salt Affairs of Yangchow, to the Press throughout the country on May 26:—

With reference to the bomb outrage resulting in the death of Gen. Asu Pau-san, I have telegraphed a report to Peking and Nanking as on record. This affair took place in this way: On the night of the 23rd instant, a man, speaking the Ningpo dialect, feigned to be an employe of the curio dealer Wu Kwo-hsien end brought a wooden box to Gen. Hsu for sale. At the time, Gen. Hsu had already retired for the night. But his servant knowing that the dealer Wu had often articles of antiquity for sale took the wooden box and placed it in the General's room. At 8 a.m. on the 24th, Gen. Hsu himself opened the box when the bomb inside exploded instantly, blowing off the General's arm and shattering the body of a servant near by; both of them died. The ceiling of the room was damaged. An order has been received here from the Ministry of War appointing the General's younger brother Hsu Pao-cheng to succeed to the command of his forces. I, in conjunction with the merchants, scholars and others, and maintaining order in this place. Both soldiers and people are quite and no apprehension is felt.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

SORRY !

In one of the supper clubs where variety performers and their friends gather after their work, writes a correspondent, an American was visiting a few nights ago. One of his countrymen, a journalist who has been in England several years brushed his arm in the narrow-passage and at once said, perfunctorily, "Sorry," an expression not used in America.

The visitor looked at him and ridiculingly asked, "Sorry? For what? "

"For saying that I was sorry," replied the journalist.

SOCIETY OF CENTENARIANS.

A curious society has recently been inaugurated by Count Okuma, the Japanese ex-Premier. It is called, "Hyakunun-Kai," or the Society of Centenarians. Count Okuma, who believes that under proper conditions we ought to be able to live for 125 years is its first president. In reality persons of eighty years and over are eligible for membership. About 500 members met at its first assembly at the Count's house. The oldest person present was a woman of 113 who travelled a long distance specially to Tokyo to meet her fellow-centenarians.

Some of the aged members, says the "Manchester Guardian," drove in carriages and jinrickshas but many walked. They were all intensely interested in each other and compared notes as to teeth deafness and use of spectacles. Count Okuma delivered an eloquent address. It was observed, however, that most of the audience failed to catch his words, and, giving up making ear-trumpets of their hands, fell into a pleasant drowsiness lulled by sunshine and the voice of the speaker. The meeting was voted a great success, and they all look forward to many annual repetitions of sane.

RESOURCE.

The Suffragetes, though responsible for much wilful damage, are doubtless credited with more than they really deserve. Some schoolboys returning home recently by rail were indulging, as boys will, in wrestling and such-like pranks in the railway carriage in which they were travelling, when one of them accidentally knocked his arm through the window of the door. Being financially "hatd up," there was no question among them of owning up and paying the damage, and it would have been a risky matter to leave the window down, for it being a cold day, the first stranger to enter the carriage would want the window closed. At last, says the "Glasgow News," one bright youth hit on an ingenious solution of the difficulty. He tore a leaf out of an exercise-book, printed on it in large letters "Votes for Women," and then stuck it over the broken window that the ladies might receive due, credit therefor.

THE MISSING WILL.

Lord Llandaff's imcompleto will recalls the classic instance of Lord St. Leonards's missing will. He had boasted that he would leave behind him an absolutely perfect last will and testament, and had spent years in drafting it. To secure this precious document he had a box specially made, which never left his daughter's custody. But when the box was opened after his death, in 1875, it was found empty, recalls the "Chronicle," and the testator's intentions had to be proved from the recollection of its contents by his daughter, who had acted as his amanuensis.

CORRECTING A QUEEN.

During a visit to the Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College at Alton, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London were photographed with the "pet" of the wards, a five-year-old child, who has the distinction of having rebuked a Queen. On the occasion of the visit of Queen Alexandra and Queen Amelie to the hospital last year Queen Amelie was charmed with the golden-haired youngester, and bestowing a kiss, she said, "What a darling little girl." The child replied with much dignity, "I is not a little, girl, my name is Abraham."

THE WIDOW'S WAY.

The ladies were discussing a wedding which took place in their church the previous day. "And do you know," continued the first best-in-formed lady of the party, "just as Frank and the widow started up the aisle to the altar every light in the church went out?" The starting bit of information was greeted by a number of "Oh's !" "What did the couple do then?" finally inquired one. "Kept on going. The widow knew her way."

NOT SUSIE.

He had attended his partner's wedding and at the reception he stepped gallantly forward to pay his respects. "I hardly feel like a stranger," he said in his sweetest tones, addressing the bride. "In fact, I feel as though I ought to be well acquainted with my partner's wife, since he has so often done me the honour to read me extracts from his dear Susie's letters." The faces of the husband and the speaker were studies, says the "Argonaut," as the bride drew herself up and said, emphatically and distinctly: "I beg your pardon, sir, My name is Helen."

AUSTRIAN ESPIONAGE AFFAIR.

OFFICIAL STORY OF COLONEL REDL'S SUICIDE.

"This moment, in which it is my sad duty to discuss a matter over which, filled with shame, I should be glad to spread a thick, impenetrable veil is the most painful of my long career. Nevertheless you may be assured, gentlemen, of my unreserved frankness."

This exordium to the statement on the Redl treason case made to the Austrian Chamber on June 5th by the Minister for National Defence, General Baron Georgi, gripped the attention of the house and aroused expectations that the authorities were about to allay public disquietude by an exhaustive declaration. General von Georgi spoke on behalf of the War Mininster and was doubtless, not at liberty to divulge more than he had been instructed to say, but the effect of his declaration, writes the "Times" correspondent has, unfortunately, been rather to stimulate than to discourage speculation and criticism.

"Words fail me," continued General von Georgi, "adequately to stigmatize the villainy of the deed. If a spy is contemptible in and by himself, the traitor to his War Lord to whom he was sworn loyalty, the traitor to his Fatherland and to his comrades represents the acme of turpitude. Ths criminal has judged himself, but his death is no atonement for the immensity of his guilt."

Proceeding then to deal with the discovery of Colonel Redl's treason, General von Georgi stated that some time ago the Espionage Office of the General Staff had its attention drawn confidentially to certain occurrences that pointed to espionage, but failed until May 24, to discover the culprit. On that day, towards 6 p. m., the surprising information was received, together with proof, that Colonel Redl was the evildoer. A strict watch upon him was immediately ordered. He had left prague that afternoon for Viena by motor-car, and had spent the evening with the Advocate-General, Dr. Pollak, an old acquaintance. To him Colonel Redl confessed that he had broken the laws of morality and of military honour, but gave no details, and only asked for a revolver so that he might commit suicide. The Advocate-General naturally declined this request, whereupon Colonel Redl begged him to persuade the police to allow him to return to Prague. The Advocate-General consequently suggested to the police that Colonel Redl had suddenly lost his reason and ought to be placed in the psychiatrical department. The police advised the Advocate-General to reassure Colonel Redl and to take him to his hotel. This was done.

In the meantime the Chief of General Staff had ordered towards 10 p. m. the formation of a Military Commission to establish the guilt of the delinquent officer and to arrest him. The Commission was constituted at midnight and visited Colonel Redl in his hotel half an hour later. It had previously been informed by the police that Colonel Redl had dined with the Advocate-General and had declared he would shoot himself.

On entering Colonel Redl's room the Military Commission found that he was preparing for suicide. He confessed his treason, denied that he had accomplices, and declared that his crime was of recent date and had been caused by an evil passion. The Commission then left the hotel, which was watched in order to prevent an escape. Next morning Colonel Redl was found shot dead in his room.

THE EXTENT OF THE TREASON.

General von Georgi then stated that the investigation carried out at Prague on May 25 in Colonel Redl's office and rooms showed that he had undoubtedly been guilty of treason, but that he had also been addicted to unnatural vices which had involved him in heavy outlay. His papers proved his confession to the Military Commission to have been accurate and exhaustive.

A German Deputy.—Nevertheless he was not arrested.

Continuing, General von Georgi stated that everything hitherto found showed that the treason began in March, 1912. "I deeply regret to add that Redl sold to the agents of foreign States several instructions of a general character bearing upon the mobilization of the Army."

A Bohemian Deputy.—Foreign States ! That is important.

General von Georgi.—Despite the gravity of this fact, it must nevertheless be stated that recent concrete preparations for war (plans of concentration) could not be betrayed, because they were not accessible to Redl. General von Georgi added that Redl had explained his costly style of life by saying that he had had a windfall. His papers showed that he had really come into a small part of a fortune that had been divided among a number of heirs. He was, besides, heavily in debt. No accomplices have been discovered. An officer, who had been Colonel Redl's associate in unnatural vice, has been arrested, but is not under suspicion of complicity in treason. No connexion has been established between Colonel Redl and the Russian Consul at Prague, nor with the espionage case of Lieutenant Jandritch in which the Russian Military Attache was involved. The rumours that officers of high rank are compromised and that Colonel Redl betrayed also German military secrets are false.

In conclusion, General von Georgi appealed to the patriotism of the House to accept his unvarnished account of this unprecedented affair, and to tranquillize the public.

A motion to open a debate on General von George's statement was rejected by a German and Polish majority. The Social Democrats all the Czech parties, the Ruthenes, and one German Deputy formed the minority.

MEET OF THE COACHING CLUB.

The Saturday before the Derby is generally the day chosen for the first meet of the Coaching Club, and though there was an extraordinary change in the weather on May 31 the gathering was far more largely attended than it often is on a much finer morning. It was cold and gloomy when the first coach arrived at the Magazine and during the hour which followed there was never a gleam of sunlight, while for a time the wind whistled through the trees in autumnal fashion. Still every seat and every coign of vantage had been secured quite an hour before the coaches were due to leave, but there did not appear to be so many carriages as usual alongside the Serpentine. In all twenty coaches took part. All were smartly turned out, and the teams, with hardly an exception, were up to a very high standard of merit. Members for the most part drove horses that were well matched as to colour and size. Indeed for some years browns and chestnuts of the hackney type have been most fashionable and mixed teams very rare. On the present occasion only Sir George Hastings drove a team that were not matched as to colour, but his crossed greys and chestnuts had a decidedly sporting appearance, and seemed to travel fast as hey came up to the rendezvous.

MEN AND MATTERS.

"JOHN CHRISTOPHER."

Rarely has a literary prize been awarded to a more deserving candidate than the £400 which the French Academy has decided to present to M. Romain Rolland. His fame has within two or three years become international as the result of the popularity of "Jean Christophe," that epic of modern life in the form of a novel. There were two other candidates for the prize but M. Rolland's success was practically regarded as a foregone conclusion.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY.

Although its present value could hardly have been anticipated at the time the British Museum authorities must regret that their predecessors did not buy the copy of Benjamin Franklin's Liberty and Necessity offered them fifty years ago. They could have had it for a sovereign but refused on the ground that the price was too high. At the Hute sale in Mail week it went for £1,005. Mr. Huth himself paid £22 for it in 1872, after two other collectors had refused to give five guineas.

CRIMEA.

Captain Samuel Cole, whose death is announced, was one of the most remarkable British officers who have ever risen from the ranks. He joined the Army as a private in 1850, and greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea War, where he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, received a special medal for distinguished service, and was presented with a gratuity by Lord Raglan's orders for a conspicuous act of gallantry. He was also made a member of the Legion of Honour. He retired in 1882 with the rank of captain.

SCULPTOR AND AUTHOR.

Mr. George Tinworth, the sculptor, who has lately finished a fine decorative panel commissioned for a New York church, is a self-made man. He originally worked as a wheelwright in the south of London and has not only achieved distinction in the plastic arts, but also devotes himself to literary work. Mr. Tinworth, who is in his 70th year, is engaged on his biography, which is to be illustrated with reproductions of his principal works.

PIANOS AND HORSES.

Mr. Charles Kohler, whose death is announced from Paris, was a well-known American owner of racehorses, which he ran in England, France, and the States, and was also the "automatic piano king." At one time he raced extensively in America, but transferred his stud to England and France as the result of recent anti-racing legislation in New York State. One of his best horses was Coronis, which won the Newmarket Two-Year-Old Plate at the first Spring Meeting.

LIQUID FUEL.

There is no more striking sign of the growing demand for oil fuel than the trade that is being done in vessels built to carry it. Over a hundred such tank steamers are at present under construction on the North-East Coast and in Scotland, and record prices are being paid for chartering existing vessels. The United States Government was recently asked to pay £9,100 a month for the use of an oil-carrying boat.

BONE STRENGTH.

The wonderful power of bone structure has been tested scientifically to show how hollow bone bears strain. A very small bone, only one square millimetere (.0155 square inch) in diameter, will hold 33 pounds in suspension without breaking, while a piece of the best oak, of the same thickness will hold up only 22 pounds. The bone is, therefore, half again as strong as the solid oak, says the "Family Doctor." Nature is economical in the weight given to bones, making them hollow and at the same time making them stronger than if they were solid and much heavier. This principle has been recognised in mechanics, as engineers use hollow steel tubes instead of solid to meet great strain.

NINE-YEAR-OLD BURGLARS.

Three alleged safe robbers, two of them nine years old and the third eleven years, are in the custody of the Los Angeles police The eldest is said to have confessed to planning the robbery of the office of a sugar warehouse and to have involved the younger lads in its execution. On that occasion, says the "San Francisco Call," the police, found that one of the windows had been "jimmied," and that the safe lock had yielded to what they believed to have been a professional touch. The boys are said to have confessed to several other recent safe robberies.

BRITISH FILMS FOR CANADA.

The announcement of a combine of manufacturers, agents, and exhibitors of British moving pictures is being cordially received by the Canadian Press, which affirms that a hearty welcome awaits English films of historical interest giving the Union Jack its proper recognition. There is, indeed, a growing demand in the Colonies for subjects of Imperial interest. There are, however, about 100 manufactures of films in the States compared with about a dozen in England. Three big American firms—the Vitagraph, the Lnbin, and the Edison—have decided to open plants on a large scale in England. However, Imperial sentiment to which British manufacturers are happily not indifferent, should give great impetus to the British section of the trade.

POULTRY FOR SWITZERLAND.

There is a demand in Switzerland for high class English poultry. Very few poultry are kept in that country, although the consumption of eggs and poultry is very great owing to the large number of visitors. As a consequence great quantities have to be imported the better qualities mostly arriving from France and the inferior qualities from Italy. So far as the former are concerned an increased demand has not been met by larger supplies. The season of greatest demand extends from July to October in time when the birds are plentiful and prices are falling in this market. Some trial shipments of Sussex chickens were sent to Switzerland last summer and when the consignments arrived in good condition the purchasers found they were superior to all others, and expressed a desire that more should be available.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

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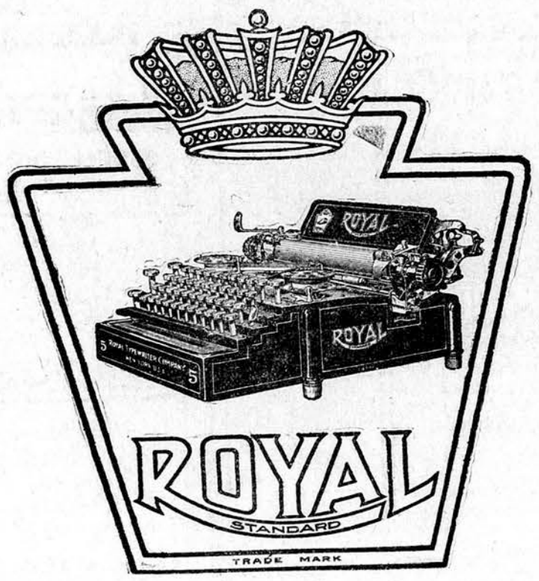

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL

SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

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